Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, NORRH-CAROLINA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1854. No. 89.

THE

North-Carolina Standard

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising.

Advertisements not exceeding *fourteen lines* will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge. Our charges for ADVERTISING BY THE YEAR are as follows:

One square,	6 months,	(14 lines to a square,)			$10
"	12 "	"	"		18
Two squares,	6 months,	"	"		15
"	12 "	"	"		25
Three squares,	6 months,	"	"		20
"	12 "	"	"		30

A limited number of advertisements will be taken for the *Weekly* paper, but no deduction will be made on any but yearly advertisements—these will be inserted at one-fourth less than the regular charge.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

*** Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted. Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

A. M. MCPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN. J. W. MARTIN.

A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office at No. 6, Roanoke Square,
NORFOLK, VA.

REFERENCES:
Thomas P. Devereux, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
Geo. W. Mordecai, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. Dewey, Cashier " " "
W. H. Jones, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. Branch, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Soutter, } *Norfolk.*
Dr. N. C. Whitehead,
Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va.
Alex. Bell, Esq.
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*
September 16, 1853. 87—

33 HHDS. PORTO RICO SUGAR,
100 Packages of Steam Refined do.,
200 Bags Rio, Laguira and St. Domingo Coffee,
35 Chests Superior Green and Black Teas,
300 Boxes Sperm, Adamantine and Mould Candles,
Just received and for sale low, by
BAIN, HATTON & Co.,
Portsmouth, Va.
May 10. 50—

P. F. PESCUD,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, Raleigh, N. C., IS NOW RECEIVING HIS extensive purchases for the SPRING TRADE, and the rapidly increasing demand having justified his purchasing many articles in original cases, which he has hitherto procured in small quantities, justifies him in offering unprecedented inducements to his friends and customers. To the trade—he will sell the most popular Patent Medicines at the Proprietors prices, and respectfully requests dealers and the public generally to give his stock and prices an examination before sending their orders North or elsewhere.
March 24, 1854. 87—

OREGON PEAS.—Another supply of these celebrated Peas, is received and for sale at a reduced price, by P. F. PESCUD.

HAIR BRUSHES.—The most extensive variety of Hair Brushes in this City, may be seen and bought very cheap at P. F. Pescud's DRUG STORE.

TOOTH BRUSHES.—I have a very large supply of splendid Tooth Brushes—for sale very low by P. F. PESCUD.

CARTERS' SPANISH MIXTURE.—A fresh supply just received, and those troubled with Dyspepsia or diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, are urged to give it a trial. It has produced a wonderful cure in Raleigh, by the use of 2 Bottles. P. F. PESCUD.

DRESSING COMBS.—A fine assortment is to hand and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS.—A large stock on hand and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

SEIDLETZ POWDERS.—A supply of very superior Seidletz Powders, just received and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

MUSTARD.—A further supply of London Mustard of very superior quality, just received at PESCUD'S.

BREAST PUMPS.—A supply of very superior quality for sale very low by P. F. PESCUD.

SYRINGES.—A large stock of Syringes—of all kinds, just received and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

LAMPS.—I will sell my present supply of Fluid Lamps, at reduced prices, as I desire to introduce a new style. P. F. PESCUD.

FRESH CONGRESS WATER.—A fresh supply just received, and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

GLUE, GLUE.—A large supply of White and Brown Glue just received and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

CHELTENHAM SALTS.—A supply in store and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

PERFUMERY, Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, and Fancy articles in great variety, for sale by P. F. PESCUD.
Nov. 4th. 101—

LYON'S KATHIRON.—12 Dozen Bottles just received and for sale wholesale and retail, by P. F. PESCUD.
Nov. 4th. 101—

CHEWING TOBACCO.—I have seven brands of the finest qualities of Chewing Tobacco, one of which is put up by Y. & E. P. Jones, and claimed the Premium at our State Fair, for sale in packages or lots to suit the trade, by P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, November 4th, 1853. 101—

LYON'S RAT PILLS AND SALVE. DON'T be annoyed any longer with rats, when you can exterminate them by giving Rat Pills, or greasing their food with Coster's Salve, which you will find at PESCUD'S.

SADDLER, FERTH & ROSS' MUSTARD. A large Case of this Mustard—which is considered the best in the world—by many persons—is just received at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

PAINTS AND OILS.—A VERY LARGE SUPPLY of all kinds of PAINTS, OILS, and VARNISHES to hand and for sale, lower than can be bought elsewhere, on the most accommodating terms by P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

WINDOW GLASS.—A LARGE SUPPLY OF ALL SIZES AND QUALITIES, kept on hand or ordered, to suit any size sash at very low rates.
Also, a good supply of PUTTY. Dealers will please give me a chance to fill their orders before buying elsewhere, if they want good bargains. P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

CALL AT PESCUD'S DRUG STORE FOR YOUR supplies of American and Foreign PERFUMERY, TOOTH and HAIR BRUSHES, COARSE and FINE COMBS, SOAPS and SHAVING CREAMS, POMADES and HAIR OILS.
Pescud keeps a large stock and sells at a small advance to consumers and the trade.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

CIGARS AND CHEWING TOBACCO.—THE 'lovers' of the WEED will be glad to hear that the subscriber has received an invoice of Superior Cigars—fine Cut and Lump Chewing Tobacco, various brands, and some Smoking Tobacco, as fragrant as they can find anywhere. P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

RED LARD OIL IS NOW USED BY MANY persons in preference to TRAIN OIL because it is just as good, and much cheaper. A supply for sale very low at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

PIANOS, MUSIC, STRINGS, &c.—ANOTHER Lot of new and splendid Pianos, of fashionable style and elegant tone and finish, just opened at the N. C. MUSIC STORE.

A BEAUTIFUL 5 OCTAVE MELODEON, with three beautiful Pedals, for inspection and sale at the MUSIC STORE.

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE MUSIC received at the MUSIC STORE.
September 9, 1853. 85—

PERFUMERY.—WE ARE NOW RECEIVING A supply of select articles for the toilet—come and examine them. HAYWOOD & SCOTT.
June 9, '54. —61

SUPERIOR GREEN TEA.
Superior Black Tea.
Gunney and Hemp Bagging.
Bale Rope and Twine. For sale by J. BROWN.
Raleigh, Oct. 18th, 1853. 96—

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
RALEIGH, N. C.

ARE NOW IN RECEIPT OF THEIR SPRING AND Summer supplies—making the largest and most extensive stock of Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dyestuffs, Window Glass, Putty, Varnishes, Perfumery, &c., which they have ever had the pleasure to offer the citizens of Raleigh and surrounding country, and which they will dispose of at the lowest market prices.
Physicians, Country Merchants, Builders, Painters, Planters and others will find it to their interest to give them a call before making their purchases.
April 27, 1854. 47—

GARDEN SEED.—We are now in receipt of a large supply of Garden Seed, warranted fresh, to which the attention of Gardeners is invited. WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

BROWN WINDSOR SOAP.—12 DOZEN, JUST received. Also a large variety of Lubin's and Bazin's Perfumery, at the drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.
October 11, 1853. 96—

GRASS SEED.—Red clover, Herds grass, Blue grass, mixed lawn grass and Lucerne. Just to hand at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SMUT IN WHEAT.—400 LBS. BLUE-STONE, THE great preventative of smut in wheat, just received at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

EXCELSIOR SOAP.—300 LBS. OF THIS SUPErior family soap, in store and for sale cheap by the box or pound, at WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S.

SMOKING TOBACCO.—2000 PAPERS OF SUPErior Virginia Smoking Tobacco, recommended by the "first families." For sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

PAINT MILLS.—A GREAT LABOR SAVING MAchine for grinding colors, and one which every painter should have; for sale at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

GLAZIERS' DIAMONDS AND KNIVES.—In Store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

LYON'S RAT PILLS, THE MOST EFFECTUAL remedy ever used for the destruction of Rats, Mice, &c. orby WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

EXTRACTS FOR FLAVORING.—Rose, Vanilla, Orange, Lemon, Butter Almond, Cinnamon and Pine Apple in store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

TABLE SALT.—VERY FINE AND WHITE in small bags, in store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

CORN STARCH.—A FRESH SUPPLY JUST RECEIVED at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

DEPILATORY.—FOR REMOVING SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

CHLORINE TOOTH WASH STANDS UNRIVALLED for cleansing the mouth and preserving the teeth and gums. For sale at WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S.

COD LIVER OIL.—A FRESH SUPPLY of Rushton, Clark & Co.'s just to hand, at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SARATOGA WATER. A LARGE SUPPLY just to hand at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD
April 27th, 1854. 47—

PRIME CHEWING TOBACCO. JONES' Premium, pride of Virginia, Rock Candy Extra Dan River, and other popular brands in store, and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

WHITE LEAD.—4000 LBS. OF SUPERIOR White Lead in store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

OILS! OILS!!—1000 GALLS. LINSEED, COTTON Seed, Machine and Tanners' Oils for sale at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

OREGON PEAS.—A SMALL SUPPLY IN STORE and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

ORANGES! ORANGES!!—20 BOXES FRESH ORANGES just received and for sale at ANTONIO PIZZINI'S New Confectionary Store.
Raleigh, April 25, 1854. 46—

WHITE MARSEILLES VESTS.—JUST RECEIVED 100 Plain and Figured, new style at HARDING'S.

10 DOZEN GAUZE MERINO SHIRTS JUST received. E. L. HARDING.

100 FINE SILK ALPACCA FROCKS JUST received at HARDING'S.
May 10, 1854. 51—

STATE BONDS WANTED.—$3,000 IN STATE BONDS WANTED. Apply at the Standard Office.
Sept. 23, 1853. 89—

WHITE GOODS.—JACKONETTS, ENGLISH Cambric, Nainsook, checked and striped Muslin, Mull Muslin, Plain and dotted Swiss Muslin. For sale by J. BROWN.
Raleigh, June 4th 1853 58—

WASHINGTON CITY LIME.—200 CASKS Washington City Lime, (superior for whitewashing) just received. For sale by NIEMEYER & WHITE.
Portsmouth, Va., April 1, 1854. 40—

IRISH THOMASTON LIME.—650 CASKS Irish Thomaston Lime, per schooner "Beauchamp"—direct from Maine—now landing at our Wharf. For sale low by NIEMEYER & WHITE.
Portsmouth, Va., April1, 1854. 40—

FLOUR.—SUPERIOR FAMILY FLOUR, OF NEW Wheat, in Store, and for sale by JAS. McKIMMON.
Raleigh, September 2d, 1853. 83—

NEW SHOES BY EXPRESS.—A VERY LARGE and late arrival of Shoes, from the Manufactury's in Philadelphia, embracing Walking Shoes, Slippers, Bootees, Gaiters. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
June 22, 1854. 63—

FANCY CASSIMERE PANTS.—200 PAIRS embracing all the different styles, at HARDING'S.

WOLFE'S SCHEIDAM SCHNAPPS.—A fresh supply of this popular Medicine, just received and for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

GARDEN SEEDS. A FULL AND FRESH SUPply of Garden Seeds, just received, and for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.
Raleigh, Feb. 1, 1854 23—

PURE and No. 1 qualities of White Lead, in kegs of 100 lbs. and 25 lbs., for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.
Raleigh, March 20th, 1854. 37—

CIGARS! CIGARS!!—A lot of the very best brands of imported Cigars, has just been received at HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

SOAPS, &c.—VARIETIES OF TOILET, SHAVING, and Fancy Soaps. Lyon's Kathairon, Barry's Tricopherus, Rowlands' genuine Macassar Oil, Bears Oil, Beef Marrow for the hair, for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

NORTH CAROLINA made Blacking, a superior article for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

ACKERMON'S & PARMERSTON'S Yeast Powders, a first rate and cheap article for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

Hay.

400 Bales prime Hay—Cargo of Brig Delta—now landing at our Wharf. For sale by NIEMEYER & WHITE.
Portsmouth, Va., June 26, 1854. 64—

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF THOSE BEAUTIFUL Medium Crown Moleskin Hats, called "the Young Man's Hat," something entirely new. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!—A very large assortment of Silk and Black Lace Mantillas and Points. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

SILK AND OPEN STRAW BONNETS AND INFANTS Flats. W. H. & R.

FANS! FANS!—MOURNING AND FANCY FANs W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

DRESS TRIMMINGS AND EMBROIDERIES. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

RIBBONS, GLOVES, UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS [Steeple Tops.] W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

ROBINSONS' GAITERS, SHOES AND SLIPPERS. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENN OF LACE GOODS, Collars, Chimezettes and Under Sleves. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

SERVANTS GOODS.—MARLBORO' STRIPES, Plaids, &c. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

ISAAC PROCTOR, MERCHANT TAILOR, (*Successor to Oliver & Proctor,*) Would respectfully announce to his patrons and the public generally, his return from the Northern cities, and that he is now receiving his Fall and Winter supplies of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Furnishing Goods and Ready-Made Clothing, which, being bought principally for cash, he is enabled to offer at very low rates.
He has now in store, at the old stand, opposite the Post-Office,
Superfine black, blue, brown, dahlia and other fancy Cloths, of various goods.
Superfine French, English and American Cassimeres, of all prices, plain and fancy.
Superfine Simoni Doeskins, for Pants and Overcoats.
Superfine black Satins and Grenadines.
Plain and figured and fancy silk Vestings.
Fine assortment rich silk Quiltings, for weddings and parties.
Plain and figured Plush Velvets, very rich.
FURNISHING GOODS—A complete assortment, consisting in part of
Superfine plain and fancy dress Shirts.
" 3-ply Collars, large variety.
" Canton Flannel, bleached Drill.
Merino and silk Under-shirts and Drawers.
Silk, cotton and merino plain and fancy Hosiery.
Gloves, very superior kid, black, white and fancy.
Cravats, black and fancy, and a rich assortment for weddings and parties.
Stocks, black, white and fancy, with and without ties.
Suspenders, Dressing Gowns, &c.
In fact everything necessary for a gentleman's complete outfit.
With sincere thanks to his numerous patrons for the liberal encouragement heretofore extended to him, he hopes, by strict attention to their wants, and a determintion to please, to merit its continuance.
Gentlemen furnishing their own goods to be manufactured may rely upon receiving the same care and attention as though sold by himself.
The latest Paris and London fashions just received.
Cutting and repairing done promptly at all times.
He will remind those indebted, six months time is allowed to punctual customers. Those in arrears longer than the above time will please call and close their accounts, either by cash or note, and oblige ISAAC PROCTOR.
Raleigh, Oct. 18th, 1853. 97—

STATIONARY, BLANK BOOKS, ENVELOPES AND PAPER of every description; Perfumery, Brushes. Also, Fancy Goods, in great variety.
The Store of the Subscriber has lately been replenished with New Goods, from the New York, Boston and Philadelphia Importing Houses, and from all the principal American manufacturers. Among his extensive assortment may be found all kinds of Letter, Cap, Drawing, Note and Fancy Papers, White, Buff and Enameled Envelopes; Papier Mache, Rosewood, Mahogany and Leather Writing Desks, Work Bokes, &c.; Cloth, Leather and Papier Mache Portefolios; all styles of Card Cases and Porte Monnies, Wallets and Pocket Books; Steel, Silk and Kid Purses; Bankers' Cases; Lubin's Celebrated Genuine Perfumes; Farina's Unrivaled Cologne; Bridal, Glove and Handkerchief Perfumed Boxes; Building Blocks, Wood Alphabets; Pearl and Ivory Tablets; Games too numerous to mention; Hair, Cloth, Hat, Tooth, Nail and Lather Brushes; Gentlemen's Dressing Cases; Shell and Horn Dressing Combs; Ivory Combs; Ladies' Companions, Spool Stands; all kinds Rubber Balls; Vesta Lights; Tea Bells; Toilet and Travelling Glasses; Tooth Powder, Hair Oils, Toilet and Shaving Soaps; Chessmen, Dominoes, Back Gammon Boards, Chessboards, Dice, Checkers; Sewing Birds; Penknives, Scissors and Shears.
A splendid assortment of Gold Pens, in Gold and Silver Cases; Steel Pens, fifty styles; Pen Nibs and Quills; Letter Seals or Stamps, all styles; the best of Wax, warranted to burn free; Water Colors; Fancy Paper and Glass Boxes; Transparent, Porcelain and Paper Slates. A large assortment of Visiting and Wedding Cards; Stationary Articles in general; Wedding Stationary and "Fixins," best qualities; Patent Blot Pads; Diaries; Ledgers, Day and Cash Books, Journals, &c.; Letter Copying Presses, Books and Ink; Mathematical Instructions; Blotting Papers; Paper Folders and Paper Weights; Erasers; Mouth Glue; Indelible Inks; Inkstands, of One Hundred different varieties.
All of the above described articles can be found in greater profusion and variety than in any house South of the Potomac, besides other articles too numerous to mention. Call and see for yourself. They will be sold at the lowest prices, either at wholesale or retail.
HENRY D. TURNER,
No. 1, Fayetteville Street,
Raleigh, N. C.
January 25, 1854. 21—

SILAS BURNS, PROPRIETOR, BUILDER OF STEAM ENGINES AND GENERAL MACHINIST. The above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.
Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.
The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:
"AUBRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.
"Mr. SILAS BURNS—*Dear Sir:* Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot, in 3¾ seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 33 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes too many hands to haul up logs and carry away lumber. Yours, &c.,
JONES & BARBEE."
June 2, 1852. 59—

DAILY LINE BETWEEN PORTSMOUTH, NORFOLK, EDENTON AND PLYMOUTH. On and after Saturday 14th instant, the Steamer SCHULTZ will be placed on the route from Black Water to Plymouth, thus forming a daily line, (Sundays excepted.)
The STAG, Capt. Middleton, will leave Black Water on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, immediately after the arrival of the Cars from Portsmouth. Returning, will leave Plymouth in the evening of the same days.
The SCHULTZ, Capt. Halsey, will leave Black Water on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays after the arrival of the Cars from Portsmouth. Returning, will leave Plymouth on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, as 6 o'clock, A. M. Passing up and down the River in the day time, arriving at Black Water in time for the Express Train.
The SCHULTZ will leave Edenton at 8 o'clock, A. M.; will pass by Colerain at 9½; will be at the Gatesville Wharf at about 11; Winton at 12 o'clock; and Reddick's at 1 P. M.
Passengers coming off in Boats will be taken on board at any point on the Chowan River.
Freight will be received and landed at all convenient points on the River.
J. W. KEELING, *Agent.*
April 3, 1854. 40—tf.

Still alive and trying to Please!

THE SUBSCRIBER IS STILL CARRYING ON the manufacture of Turpentine and Brandy Stills in all its branches, and flatters himself that by the long experience and practice and the large number of Stills he has made he can and will give satisfaction, and please all who will give him a call. He also is prepared to do all kind of work in Copper, Brass, Iron and Steel.
He has also on hand at present 13 of the very best Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms and Worms, which he will sell low for cash, or, on time for good notes. He also will warrant the Stills in durability, workmanship and materials. He also offers any who can make a better Turpentine Still than the Subscriber $300, also the price shall be at least $200 less than any other manufactory. Gentlemen, bear in mind that I was the first man who suppressed the Northern manufactories from treading on your corns.
JOS. WOLTERING.
Raleigh, July 14, 1854. 69—3m.

MRS. J. WOLTERING KEEPS CONSTANTLY on hand Confectionarys and fancy Goods, also family groceries, such as Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Tea, Rice, Bacon, &c., &c.,
China and glass ware. Come and see.
WILHELMINA WOLTERING.
Raleigh, July 14, 1854. 60—3m.

Hay! Hay!! Hay!!!

250 Bales prime Hay.
30 Hhds. dry and bright N. O. Sugar landing this day, and for sale low by
BAIN, HATTON & CO.
Prrtsmouth, Va., June 26, 1854. 61—

WE COME AGAIN!—HARDWARE! HARD WARE!! *At reduced prices,* also, Jail and Store door Locks warranted not to be picked nor broke open, his own manufacture; also Barn, Smoke-House and Mill Locks, all at reduced prices. Come and see. Guns, Pistols, &c., &c.
JOS. WOLTERING.
Raleigh, July 14, 1854. 69—3m.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD.—Slaves are not permitted to travel on the Rail Road without a written permit from their owners. Duplicates should in all cases be given, as the Ticket Agents are instructed to retain one copy of every pass. JAMES M. POOL,
Ticket Agent.
Raleigh, January 6, 1854. 15—

Blacksmithing, Horse-Shoeing, &c.

EDWARD YARBROUGH, Jr., HAVING erected a new Blacksmith Shop at the corner of Hargett and Wilmington St's., is prepared to have all work in the above line executed with care and dispatch. The well known *Jim Atkins,* with competent assistants, being permanently engaged, he is enabled to have the animals entrusted to his care shod in a workmanlike manner.
Raleigh, May 20, 1854. 54—tf.
☞ Register and Metropolitan copy.

GREENSBOROUGH Mutual INSURANCE COMPANY.—The cost of Insurance on the Mutual plan is but a small sum, compared with a joint stock company. This company being located in the Western part of the State, consequently much the larger portion of the risks are in the West, very many of which are in the country.
The Company is entirely free from debt; have made no assessments, and have a very large amount in cash and good bonds, and is therefore confidently recommended to the public.
At the last Annual Meeting the following Officers were elected for the ensuing year:
JAMES SLOAN, *President.*
S. G. COFFIN, *Vice President.*
C. P. MENDENHALL, *Attorney.*
PETER ADAMS, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

DIRECTORS:

JAMES SLOAN,	DR. S. G. COFFIN, Jamestown.
DR. J. A. MEBANE,	WILLIAM A. WRIGHT, Wilmington.
C. P. MENDENHALL,	DR. C. WATKINS, Carolina F. College.
WM. S. RANKIN,	JOHN I. SHAVER, Salisbury.
REV. C. F. DEEMS,	JOHN H. COOK, Fayetteville.
JAMES M. GARRETT,	J. J. BIGGS, Raleigh.
JED. H. LINDSAY,	ROBERT E. TROY, Lumberton.
W. J. McCONNELL, Greensborough.	DR. ROB'T H. SCALES, Lenox Castle.
E. F. LILLY, Wadesborough.	
W. P. MOORE, Newbern.	
H. H. BURWELL, Henderson.	
J. L. BRIDGERS, Tarborough.	

GEO. T. COOKE, Raleigh, *Agent.* PETER ADAMS,
WILLIAM H. CUMMING, *General Agent.* *Secretary.*
December 12th, 1853. 8—1y.

SPRING 1854.—WHOLESALE BOOT AND SHOE TRADE. *Petersburg, Va.* We take pleasure in announcing to the Merchants of Virginia and North Carolina, that one of our house has just returned from the North and East, where he has purchased an extensive and commanding stock of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Trunks, Carpet Bags, Valices, Wrapping Paper, Lacings, &c., and all other articles belonging to our branch of business.
Our assortment this season will be much larger and more varied than heretofore, in order to meet the demands of a rapidly increasing trade. Our goods have all been bought of First Hands, and selected with great care by an old buyer, of thirty years experience, with special reference to the wants of the Virginia and North Carolina Merchants.
We are now in receipt of a portion of our stock and are in daily expectation of large accessions thereto, which will render our assortment one of the most complete and attractive ever offered to the Southern Trade.
In soliciting an examination we assure our friends and the public generally, that our prices shall be found as low and as reasonable as those of any similar establishment south of Massachusetts.
☞ Merchants and others buying by the Package or Dozen will find it to their interest to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as it is our determination to sell as cheap as any of our northern competitors.
W. R. JOHNSON & CO.,
Two doors below Paul & McIlwaine,
East side Sycamore st., Petersburg, Va.
Feb. 23, 1854. 32—1y.

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE SUBSCRIBER, ANTONIO PIZZINI, *Foreign and Domestic Confectioner and Fruit Dealer,* formerly of Richmond, Virginia, has the pleasure of informing the citizens of Raleigh and the adjacent country, that he has opened (three doors below Messrs. W. H. & R. S. Tucker)

A Splendid Confectionary and Fruit Establishment!

In his store will be found at all times all that is nice, sweet and agreeable to the taste. Believing that the citizens of the place desire the establishment of a house of this kind, he hopes, by attention to the trade, to merit a portion of its favors. ANTONIO PIZZINI.

N. B. He keeps constantly on hand—

Oranges, Lemons, per box,	Preserves,
Raisins, per whole, ½ and ¼ boxes,	Cordials, Cigars of all kinds,
Nuts of all kinds,	French and German
Figs and Prunes,	Fancy Goods.

STEAM CANDIES (fancy and plain) manufactured by myself, and warranted as good as any in the United States. The above articles can be had at wholesale and retail.
A. PIZZINI.
April 15, 1854. 44—

JUST IN SEASON.—THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE just received from New York the largest assortment of *Walking Canes,* comprising Whalebone, India Rubber, Lignum Vitae, Malacca, Rattan, &c., &c.
Also *French* and *Spanish Fans* of all descriptions. Come and see, and we will give you satisfaction.
S. MAHLER & CO.
P. S. On hand a few *beautiful gold and silver mountings,* manufactured by H. MAHLER.
Raleigh, May 5th, 1854. 49—tf.

Cheap Place.—No. 29, Fayetteville St.

WE ARE NOW IN RECEIPT OF MOST OF OUR FALL purchases, which is more extensive than we have heretofore had, and to which we invite the whole *human race.* Some may choose to call attention by means of *Northern* printed Circulars sent to a favored few—we invite ALL—the rich, the poor, the bond and the free. COME ONE, COME ALL—examine our stock, if they *don't suit, don't buy.*
We take this occasion to return our acknowledgments to the community by which we have been so liberally sustained. EVANS & COOKE.
Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1854. 84—

FIRST GONE.—In receipt of Beebe's latest styles No. Ex V HATS. Also Oakford's beautiful style Moleskin Hats. Call soon, for they are circulating very freely. EVANS & COOKE.

IF you want anything in the way of a nice pair of BOOTS we have just received Miles', Bragg's and other Boots, suitable for the season. Call soon, they are circulating freely. EVANS & COOKE.

WE have had no Circulars struck off here or elsewhere—but by this means we call attention to some of our GOODS, viz: Cloths, and Casimeres, Vesting, Kentucky Jeans, Satinetts, Tweeds, North Carolina Casimere, a very pretty article; every kind of Goods in fact for gentlemen's wear. EVANS & COOK.

TO FARMERS.—We have in Store a well selected assortment of Brogans, pegged and sewed, which will be sold as circumstances will admit of.
EVANS & COOKE.

LADEIS may call with perfect safety, feeling assured that they can obtain anything in the way of DRESS GOODS. French and English Merino's French Plaid Goods, all Grades, Cashmers, Delains, Alpaccas, Black Silks, all grades and prices, and perhaps the most beautiful colored do; all of which will be sold for a small advance.
EVANS & COOKE.

FRENCH Worked Collars, Undersleeves, Chimizettes Trimmings, Ribbons, Embroi'd Handkerchiefs, Plain Corsetts, and other articles in that line unnecessary to ntion. EVANS & COOKE.

A Splendid lot of SHAWLS, Plain, Plaid, White Silk Crape, Do. Gloves, every quality and price. Call soon as we wish them to be circulating. EVANS & COOKE.

IN Store every thing in the way of STAPLE GOODS, Calicoes, Brown and Bleach Shirtings and Sheetings, Linen, Diaper, Cotton Flannel, Carpeting.
We call the attention of our friends and the public generally to the stock, assuring them that no pains will be spared to give satisfaction. EVANS & COOKE.
Raleigh, Sept. 16, 1854. No. 29, Cheap Place.
Opposite E. L. Harding's Clothing Emporium.

THE STATE FAIR!
HARDING'S EXHIBITION!!!

E. L. HARDING WOULD RESPECTFULLY INform those contemplating a visit to the annual Agricultural Fair, to be held in October, that he has selected with immediate reference to their wants and wishes, the *largest* and *most varied* assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

that it has ever been his pleasure to exhibit.
He would, therefore, suggest the two important considerations of *convenience* and *economy,* while they can purchase from a WELL ESTABLISHED CLOTHING EMPORIUM IN RALEIGH, as good garments as can be made to order, at as *low prices* as can be sold elsewhere.
EDWARD L. HARDING,
Fayetteville Street,
Raleigh, N. C.
September 15, 1854. 86—

JONES' DIGEST.

Just Published, A Digest of the Reported Cases, *Determined in the Supreme Court of N. C.*

FROM THE YEAR 1845, (December) TO THE YEAR 1853, (August,) inclusive; beginning with sixth Iredell's Law and ending with Busbee's Report, (August) 1853; and beginning with fourth Iredell's Equity and ending with Busbee's Equity Report, (August) 1853. Together with an Index to the names of Cases—two volumes in one, Law and Equity. Prepared by HAMILTON C. JONES, Esq., Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
For Sale by W. L. POMEROY
Raleigh, Sept. 18, 1854. 87—tf.

POPULAR WORKS FOR SALE AT THE NORTH CAROLINA BOOK STORE.—Bennett's (Rev. John) Letters to a Young Lady, on a variety of subjects calculated to improve the heart, to form the manners, and enlighten the understanding. The publishers sincerely hope (for the happiness of mankind) that a copy of this valuable little work will be found the companion of every young lady, as much of the happiness of every family depends on the proper cultivation of the female mind.
The Daughter's own Book, or Practical Hints from a Father to his Daughter, one vol. 18mo. This is one of the most practical and truly valuable treatises on the culture and discipline of the female mind, which has hitherto been published in this country; and the publishers are very confident, from the great demand for this invaluable little work, that ere long it will be found in the library of every young lady.
The American Chesterfield, or "Youth's Guide to the Way of Wealth, Honor, and Distinction," &c., 18mo. Containing also a complete treatise on the art of carving. "We most cordially recommend the American Chesterfield to general attention; but to young persons particularly, as one of the best works of the kind that has ever been published in this country. It cannot be too highly appreciated, nor its perusal be unproductive of satisfaction and usefulness."
Seneca's Morals. By way of abstract to which is added, a discourse under the title of an After-Thought, by Sir Roger L'Estrange, Knt. 1 vol. 18mo. A copy of this valuable little work should be found in every family library.
Book of Politeness. The Gentleman and Lady's Book of Politeness and Propriety of Deportment, dedicated to the youth of both sexes by Madame Celnart. Translated from the Sixth Paris Edition, enlarged and Improved.
The Lamplighter, a splendid work,
Fashion and Famine, by Mrs. Ann S. Stephens,
Behind the Scenes, by Lady Bulwer,
The Heirs of Walsingham, by Agnes Strickland,
Mrs. Mowatt's Autobiography,
Flush Times in Alabama and Mississippi,
The Partisan, by W. Gilmore Simms,
The Wigwam and Cabin, by W. Gilmore Simms,
Homes in America, by Frederica Bremer,
Review of a Batchelor, Dream of Life,
The Loynette and Battle Summer, by Ike Marvel,
Nick of the Woods, by Dr. Bird,
Fern Leaves, first and second Series.
Raleigh, August, 1854.

E. L. HARDING—*Opposite Messrs. Evans & Cook*—Manufacturer and Dealer in Superior READY MADE CLOTHING, is now receiving—
Superior black doe skin Pants,
do fancy do do do
do white linen drill do
do do do duck do
do fancy do do do
do black satin D. B. Vest,
do do do S. B. do
do do silk do
do fancy do do
do farmer satins do
do white Marseilles D. B. Vest,
do do do S. B. do
do figured do do
do black cloth frock Coats,
do do do dress do
do fancy do frock do
do do do sack do
with all the medium qualities.
For bargains in well made GOODS, call at
HARDING'S.
April 4, 1854. 40—

NEW BOOKS.—Scotia's Bards, illustrated; Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution, by B. J. Lossing, 2 vols. royal, 8 vo.; Peruvian Antiquities, by Marano Edward Pivero translated into English, from the original Spanish, by Francis L Hawks, D. D., LL. D.; Grates History of Greece, vol. 11.; The Complete Works of S. S. Coleridge, with an introductory essay upon his Philosophical and Theological Opinions, Edited by Professor Shedd, 7 vols., 8 vo.; The Works of Joseph Addison, Edited, with Critical and Explanatory notes, by George W. Greene; The Works of Shakespeare, Edited by J. Payne Collier, Esq., S. A.; Health Trip to the Tropics, by N. P. Willis; The Homes of the New World, Impressions of America, by Frederika Bremer; The Behaviour Book, by Miss Sealie; Philosophy of Sir Wm. Hamilton; The Analogy of Ancient Craft Masonry to Natural and Revealed Religion, by Charles Scott, A. M.; Bleak House, by Charles Dickens; Gustavus Lindorme, or, "Lead us not into temptation," by Emilie F. Carlen; The Daughter at School, by Rev. Jno. Todd, D. D.; The Old House by the River; Temperance Tales and Hearth Stone reveries, by T. W. Brown
For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

5,200 ACRES of TURPENTINE Land FOR SALE.—We offer for sale a tract of Pine Land containing about 5,200 acres, situated in Onslow county, adjoining the New Hanover county line. The Holly Shelter road from Wilmington to Jacksonville and Richlands, runs through it. There are 11 crops of Boxes on the land now in successful working condition, a Turpentine Still, capable of running 30 barrels, a Dwelling House, Store and Warehouse, Cooper's and Blacksmiths shops, Barns, Stables, Negro Houses, and in fact every thing necessary for the prosecution of the business; 16 mules, 6 waggons, timber carriages, &c., stock of cattle and hogs. The produce of the land is hauled 9 miles to navigable water for flat boats at all seasons of the year. The timber is hauled 5½ miles to a Creek. There is a considerable quantity of good timber on the land, and lightwood for making tar in abundance.
The above presents a favorable opportunity for Turpentine and Timber dealers, to make an investment which cannot fail to be highly remunerative. There are no Stills within 10 miles of the place, and consequently no competition in the purchase of the raw material. The subscribers having other business to attend to cannot give the place proper attention, and will sell the whole, or an interest of one-half to a competent person who will take charge of the premises and conduct the business. Apply to
WM. A. GUYER, or
J. R. BLOSSOM,
Wilmington, N. C.
September 16, 1854. 86—tf.

FIRST PREMIUM!—SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE, YOUNG'S PATENT. IMPORTANT TO MILLERS AND MILL OWNERS.—This Machine received the first premium at the North Carolina State Fair, and was recommended to the public as the *best* now in use in the State. Seven hundred of them are now running in North Carolina, all of which are now in operation and have given the most entire satisfaction, in regard both to performance and durability, some having run six years and perform as well now as they did at first, and have not been out of order one day. We have thrown out ten different Smut Machines to make room for this. They are warranted for five years, and delivered at the Mill any where in the State.
Manufactured and sold by
JNO. A. McMANNAN,
South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.
April 16, 1854. 44—tf.
☞ Cut this advertisement out and keep it.

CHARLES KUESTER, GUN, LOCK-SMITH, and BELL-HANGER—Would respectfully inform the citizens of Raleigh and surrounding country that he has located permanently in Raleigh, and has opened a Shop on Wilmington Street, (in Dr. Cooke's brick-building,) where he will be found at all times, ready to execute any "JOB" in his line, in a style that shall not be surpassed by any other person, and the charges shall always be moderate. *Call and See.*
Raleigh, Feb. 21, 1853. 960—

NOTICE.—Was taken up and committed to Jail, in the County of Nash, on June 25th, 1854, a negro man, who says his name is TOM, and belongs to the heirs of Billy Fosters', deceased. Tom, from his appearance, seems to be about twenty-five years of age, black complexion, and has more than an ordinary space between two of his under teeth. The owner is requested to come forward, pay prison charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law. A. R. BAINES,
Aug. 1—wtf. Sheriff.

Castor's "Patent" Wagon to Dump.

IT IS MY INTENTION TO HAVE ON EXHIBITION at the approaching State Agricultural Fair the above named justly celebrated Wagons. These Wagons are superior to any Wagon now in use, possessing as they do all the advantages of the road Wagon and the Dumping Cart combined they should be upon every farm in the State. State, County, or shop-"rights" to manufacture are offered for sale.
More information may be obtained by addressing, post-paid, J. M. WAGNER,
Raleigh, N. C.
August 31, 1854. 81—t18thOct.

NOTICE.—DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP IN THE ROCKY MOUNT MILLS. The late firm of Battle & Son having been dissolved by the death of James S. Battle, the undersigned, as Surviving Partner, will proceed at once to wind up the business. He, therefore, desires all persons indebted to the said Firm, either by note or account, to make immediate payment.
While closing up the affairs of the said Partnership he will sell Yarns for cash only.
W. S. BATTLE,
Surviving Partner of Battle & Son.
August 18, 1854. 80—2m.

IF YOU WANT TO SAVE LABOR COME AND get one of Woltering's Morticing Machines, which I warrant to be good, and as cheap as you can buy at the North.
JOS. WOLTERING.
Raleigh, July 14, 1854. 69—3m.

Boot and Shoe Store.

HENRY E. DEPKIN IN RETURNING THANKS for past favors respectfully informs his friends and customers that he has just returned from the North with a large and varied assortment of Goods in his line, which he will feel much pleasure in exhibiting.
Store West Side of Capitol Square.
Raleigh, Sept. 5, 1854. 103—3m.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE FALL AND WINTER CAMPAIGN, 1854-'55 AT THE CLOTHING BAZAAR. Having completed the extensive additions to our wholesale department, which have been under[illegible] the past season, have now the pleasure of announcing that both the lower and upper rooms of this *Mammoth Clothing Establishment* are well filled with the largest assortment of seasonable and *Fashionable Clothing* ever displayed at the same time in the Old Dominion. The firm invite especial attention to the quality, workmanship, style and price of their clothing, believing that in all respects it has unrivaled claims upon the attention of the Wholesale purchaser. Especial attention is given at all times to the selection of sizes, so that the purchaser of a small stock will only have those sizes which fit the majority of customers, and leaving them with a clean stock at the close of the season.
Our stock comprises every thing properly belonging to the Ready made Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing business, in part as follows:

French Black Dress and Frock Coats,	$18 to 35
English " " " "	14 to 20
American and German " "	8 to 15

Fancy, dress and frock coats of every desirable color, Cloth, Cassimere, Tweed and Beaver Sacks, half Sacks, Frocks and Paletots, varying in prices from three to twelve dollars.
Over Coats of every suitable style of goods in market, from the lowest to the finest grade.
Cloaks, Caledonians, Julien and Talma.
PANTS—In our large and choice assortment may be found styles to suit all tastes, black Cassimere and French Doe Skin, also, French, English and American fancy and solid colors.
VESTS—Rich Plush, Velvet, Grenadine, Florentine and Barathe Silk, Cashmere, Imitation Cashmere, Blue and Fancy Cloth, Black and Fancy Satin, Farmer's Satin, with a large assortment of party and wedding vests, not surpassed by any establishment.
Our *Furnishing Establishment* is well supplied with everything pertaining to that branch of the business, as Gloves, Shirts, Collars, black and fancy Cravats, Stocks, Scarfs, Drawers, Money Belts, Dressing Gowns, &c., &c. Our prices will be uniform and as low as goods of the same quality can be purchased in the Northern cities.
To the *cash* and *prompt paying* purchaser we solicit a call to examine our stock before making their purchases.
A. S. SHAFER & CO.
Clothing Bazaar, cor. Syc. and Bank st.
Petersburg, September 5, 1854. 83—

THE CHEST.—SIR ASTLEY COOPER, BALT., M.D., the eminent medical practitioner, has left a valuable legacy to the world in his discovery of a Consumption, and Unfailing Cure for Pulmonary Diseases, without the use of Medicine. Sir A. C., Bart, invented and and advised the use of the MEDICATED FUR CHEST PROTECTOR to all persons of all ages and conditions, as a certain and safe shield against those fearful diseases, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs, Colds, and other afflictions of the Lungs, which arise from the exposed state of the chest, *according to fashion,* and the continual changes of our climate.
"The Protector" is simply a chemically prepared fur, lined with silk and padded, which, suspended from the neck, covers the chest, in so agreeable a manner that once worn, it becomes a *necessity* and a *comfort.*
"The Protector," although but recently introduced into America is making rapid progress through the United States, the Canadas, South America, and the West Indies. It has for a long time been a staple article in England and on the continent of Europe, while it has grown in many countries to the position of an article of dress.
To demonstrate these facts enquire of an English resident in your vicinity of his knowledge of the beneficial effects of wearing the Protector, without recourse to doctoring of any kind. The cost of wearing these articles is a mere trifle, and one will last some years. No one who values the health of himself or his family will be without them. The Hospitals in this country are not alone recommending them, but rapidly introducing them. Harcourt, Bradley & Co., of London, and Manchester, England, were originally entrusted with the manufacture of the Protectors, by the lamented Dr. Cooper, and continues to maufacture according to *his original* instructions, and therefore recommend those who would wear "Protectors," to see to their being genuine.
Remember that this is a staple article, and no patent Medicine.

RETAIL PRICES.

GENT'S SIZE,	$1,50 each.
LADIES' do.	1,00 do
BOYS & MISSES do	75 do

HARCOURT, BRADLEY & CO.
38 Ann Street & 102 Nassau St.
NEW YORK, U. S.
Principal Warehouse, 102 Wood Street, Cheapside London. Manufactory, 44 Market Street, Manchester, England.
H B & Co. are establishing Depots for the sale of "The Protector" in all parts of America. Physicians, Surgeons, Druggists, Clothiers, Dry Goods Merchants, Hatters and Milliners, also Gentlemen's Furnishing Store Keepers are entrusted with the wholesale and retail distribution of them, and to whom most liberal terms are offered for their enterprise, and a splendid opportunity opens to them for safe and profitable business. For terms apply to
H. B. & CO.
September 20, 1854. 86—

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.—THE NEXT Session will commence on the first Monday in July 1854.

RATES TUITION (PAYABLE ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.)

For Reading, Writing, with the first rudiments of English Grammar and Geography,	$10,00
English Grammar, Geograp y and Arithmetic,	12,50
For any thing higher,	15,00
For the College Classes, (without any extra charge for the Languages,)	20,00
EXTRA EXPENSES.	
Music on Piano,	20,00
Use of Instrument,	3,00
The same on Guitar,	
Drawing and Painting,	12,00
Oil Painting,	15,00
Needle Work,	5,00
Board per month,	8,00
Washing per month,	1,00

Musical Soirees will be given during each term.
T. T. GRANDY,
Sec'y of Board of Trustees.
June 19, 1854. 62—1yw.

NEW BOOKS.—The Life and Epistles of St. Paul, by the Rev. W. J. Conybeare, and the Rev. J. S. Howson. History of Greece, from the Earliest times to the Roman Conquest, by William Smith, LLD. Editor of Dictionaries of Greek and Roman Antiquities, Biography and Mythology, and Geography, with an Appendix, by Geo. W. Greene. The Captains of the Roman Republic by Henry W. Herbert. Fifty years in both Hemispheres, by Vincent Nalte, late a merchant in New Orleans, translated from the German. Katherine Ashton, by Miss Sewell, author of Amy Herbert, Experience of Life, &c. Progress and Prejudice, by Mrs. Gore, author of the Dean's Daughter, Mother and Daughter. Home in the Valley, by Emilie F. Carlen. Fashion and Famine, by Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, Legends and Records, by C. B. Taylor, author of Truth, Lady Mary, &c. Our Honeymoon, and other Comicalities, from Punch. Sunlight through the mist, being Conversations between a Mother and her Children, on Luther and the Reformation, by a Lady. For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, September 19. 87.

LETTER FROM MR. SMITH.

RALEIGH, Sept. 25, 1854.

To the Editor of the Standard:

SIR: As an old friend, I know you will be pleased to learn that I have just returned from New York and Philadelphia with an elegant and extensive assortment of *Rich and fashionable Fancy Dry Goods,* embracing every variety and style of French, English, and American fabrics, for the Fall and Winter trade of 1854, and of which I will thank you to inform your numerous readers. They consist of

Splendid plaid Silks,
Black Silks and Bombazines,
Super French and English Marinos,
Rich French Cashmeres,
Plaid Marinos and Alpaccas,
Cashmere and Plaid Shawls,
Kerseys, Blankets, and Kent. Jeans,
Cloths and Cassimeres of all kinds,
Super figured Delaines,
French and English Prints,
High colored Ginghams,
Cloth Talmas and Cloaks,
Silk Mantillas,
Irish Linens, all qualities,
Velvet Trimmings,
Berages, and Laces,
Stockings and Gloves,
Rich Velvet Bonnets, &c., &c.

Wishing you health and happiness, and great success in your business operations, I remain
Yours Truly,
B. B. SMITH.
September 25, 1854. 88—tf.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. This Company offers inducements to those wishing to effect Insurances for life, rarely presented by similar institutions.
Those who take Policies of Insurance for Life, and those only, are *Members of the Company*—entitled to such profits as may be realized from an accumulated Premium Fund, and from the large amount of Deposits in the Trust Departments of the Company, which are kept actively employed.
Policies of Insurance issued on the applicants' own life, or on the lives of slaves, for a year, or term of years, at a moderate rate of premium.
Deposits of money received in the Trust Department—the operation of which is that of a *Saving's Bank*—and the depositors allowed interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for any time not exceeding four months; 4 per cent. over four and not exceeding six months; and 5 per cent. for any time over six months.
Pamphlets containing full and particular information forwarded to any required address.
D. P. WEIR, *Sec. & Treas.*
Greensborough, N. C. September 1, 1854. 87—1y.

AT COST!—TO MAKE ROOM FOR A LAGE FALL and Winter Stock, we will sell many good and desirable articles at nett cost. Among them are—
Fancy Colored Cloth Coats,
Fine Tweed do.
French and American Casimere Pants,
Fancy Silk Vests, &c., &c.
These are all of good styles and well made.
E. L. HARDING.
Aug. 23d, 1854. 79—

CHEAP READY MADE CLOTHING OF every description, also just received at
B. B. SMITH'S.
August 22, 1854. 78—2m.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

We clip from the Baltimore Sun part of an article, written by a correspondent of that paper, which, for its argument and facts entitle it to further circulation. It contains reflections and suggestions to the Whigs, which when perused by them, cannot fail to recall to their minds their own course during the last Presidential canvass; and, which must show them the inconsistency of now uniting with any organization, whose object is to carry out the very principles which they then denounced, and warfare against which was with them a cardinal virtue.

Democrats may find in it, also, reason enough to keep them from leaving their own party to build up a party which cannot fail, in the end, to be obnoxious to all the principles they have heretofore avowed. We are aware, that by avowing our opinions as boldly and fearlessly as we have done, we may tread upon the toes of our friends. We can only say, that great principles will not bend, and must be upheld, even against friendships to which we would like to cling, and to part from which, would be painful. We give our sentiments—they have a right to exercise their's:

"But do those whigs, who act otherwise, and who now report and chronicle their satisfaction at every success which has anywhere attended the coalition of the Native American and anti-Catholic party, remember in what terms of strong indignation they denounced General Pierce in the late Presidential canvass, for his supposed effort to continue the test to exclude Catholics from office in the State of New Hampshire? Do not they remember that they even sought to make him responsible for the *opinion of his State*, after the clearest demonstration was afforded of his hostility to this species of religious proscription? Do they not recall the terms of approbation with which they chronicled the various appeals made by General Scott, in his own behalf, to the German and Irish audiences which he addressed in his Western tour? Do they not recollect that the acknowledgement of the current falsehood of that day, candidly made by the Republic, the political organ of the more active portion of the Whigs in Washington, was accompanied by the fullest statement of the impropriety of "the recognition of any *political* differences among the various sects of Christians?" Has any thing occurred to alter their former views upon this subject? Why are they silent if they are of the same mind? Will not men say that there was lack of sincerity at that time, or now, if *supposed* intolerance was *then* denounced, while *real* intolerance is *now* passed over in silence? What says the editor of the Patriot to the aspect of the question? Does he agree with the editor of the Republic, once published in Washington city, and as ably edited as the Patriot itself? Will he not openly reprove this shifting of his party organs from one side to the other, or from vindictive assault against religious proscription, to a silence that would seem to approve it? The Whig convention in Philadelphia have been courageous enough to disclaim such vacillation, even to procure a present success. It has wisely looked to the future. Is the Whig party here, and its accredited organ less bold, or less discerning? It is to be hoped not.

There is no better time than the present to discriminate between true moral courage and true moral cowardice. We are, in the city of Baltimore, about to enter upon the election, in which, for the first time, open opposition to naturalized citizens, and to those of the Catholic faith, will appear. Of the strength or weakness of this opposition, we are wholly ignorant; but neither its strength nor its weakness will prevent our frank discussion of the principles which such opposition embraces. These are known to us only by the common declarations of persons supposed to be cognizant of them, or as they are revealed by their movements in elections which have fallen recently under our eyes. Without any purpose to do injustice, we can scarcely be mistaken in their scope and object, and cannot suppose that their advocates will hesitate to correct us if we are in error.

The objects of the new organization are understood to be:

1. An organization against the political power of the Catholic church.

2. An organization to place the government of the country, in all its parts, high and low, chief and subordinate, in the hands of native born citizens.

3. A repeal or change of the naturalization laws.

We suppose that it will be conceded by every christian man, of whatever denomination, that the introduction of religion into our political affairs, is an evil which requires an extraordinary condition of circumstances to justify. We all of us know something of that religious hate, which has illustrated the history of every people, since the dawn of the christian era. We know that it has not only arrayed Catholic and Protestant against each other, but that Methodists, Episcopalians and Presbyterians have, in their turn, also, conducted with each other feuds, which have left a deep impression upon modern history. It was the peculiar glory of our form of government, that it was designed, among other things, to secure us from this intestine and destracting strife. Indeed, we had supposed that the explicit recognition of our equality of political privileges, and of the liberty accorded to each man to serve God after his own manner, in the Constitution of the land, would have forever prevented any combination of the character now existing among us. For, although it cannot accomplish its mission by the infliction of any corporal pains or penalties or any legal disabilities upon those who adhere to any faith, yet its motives are as open to remark as if such a purpose was directly sought. We ask gravely and solemnly of those who have entered into it, whether they do not violate the spirit of the constitution when they seek to affix a religious test to the qualifications of those who are, under its provisions, competent to hold official station, as entirely as if, in the very face of the constitution itself, they obtained the passage of a law in which such incapacity was formally recognized? A law, in this land, is, after all, but the expression of the public will, technically ascertained; and the only difference between such a combination *without* law, and one *under* the law, is, that in the former case it would be remediless by the tribunals of public justice, while in the latter it could receive official reprobation. The real evil is more mischievous to the country in the former case than in the latter.

But it has been commonly said that a party may as well exist to prevent Catholics and naturalized citizens from obtaining offices, as to prevent whigs or democrats.

The case is not analagous. The two great parties of the country differ upon questions of expediency, or with regard to the constitutionality of certain powers, which each claims to exercise in public legislation. Each organization seeks to exclude the members of the other from power to prevent a policy adverse to its own from gaining ground. But neither party has ever organized to prevent *individuals* of the other party from obtaining officers, when the policy under which such exclusion took place could not be expressed in the form of a law, without a violation of the constitution. The two great parties of the country have not yet so far degraded their organizations as to descend to the persecution of individuals or classes.

We can make the impropriety of such an organization more obvious to those who are engaged in it, by reversing the picture which is presented by their efforts. Suppose that the Catholics and foreign born citizens were in the majority, and used their privilege to unite against any Protestant or native holding office, would we be content to receive as an answer to our indignant remonstrances, that they could vote for whom they pleased under the law, and that they were in the majority, and had the right to exclude us? Let us consider with what patience we could bear this species of proscription, and we can then better estimate how it may gall our fellow-citizens.

Let us in addition, see how far the existing state of affairs affords a moral justification of the organization which we are told is on foot, in the extreme course to which it is tending. We believe that it has received the larger portion of its strength not only from general misrepresentation of the classes against which it seeks to operate, but through an entire misapprehension of the actual statistics of the country. For certainly, if these were understood, no set of intelligent men would announce a *pending necessity* as the reason for the organization of this new party.

What is the proportion of the foreign born population to the native born? By table 15 of the census of 1850, it appears that the whole *white* population of the United States, was, in that year, 19,989,-591, of which 17,737,578 were born in the United States, and 2,210,839 were born in foreign countries, and the birth place of 39,154 was unknown. Only one-ninth part of the white population of the country were foreign born. Can any man in his senses say that the liberties or the prosperity of the seventeen millions native born are endangered by the presence of the two million, who first drew breath in another land? Nor is there any single State in which their numbers, or preponderance, even if they were to organise as a body, could control legislation. So important do we deem the statistics upon this point, that we give the table, in which these results appear:

	Total White For. Pop.	Total White Nat. Pop.
Maine	31,456	551,129
New Hampshire	13,571	304,227
Vermont	32,831	280,966
Massachusetts	160,609	830,066
Rhode Island	23,111	124,229
Connecticut	37,473	332,525
New York	651,801	2,439,296
New Jersey	58,364	430,441
Pennsylvania	294,871	2,014,619
Delaware	5,211	83,968
Maryland	53,288	438,916
District of Columbia	4,967	42,956
Virginia	22,394	926,154
North Carolina	2,524	577,750
South Carolina	8,662	274,818
Georgia	5,907	517,079
Florida	2,757	45,320
Alabama	7,638	420,032
Mississippi	4,958	291,114
Lousiana	66,413	205,921
Texas	16,774	137,053
Arkansas	1,628	160,345
Tennessee	5,740	755,655
Kentucky	29,189	740,881
Ohio	218,512	1,757,556
Michigan	54,852	341,591
Indiana	54,426	931,392
Illinois	110,593	736,931
Missouri	72,474	520,826
Iowa	21,232	170,620
Wisconsin	106,695	197,912
California	22,358	69,610
TERRITORIES.		
Minnesota	2,048	4,007
Oregon	1,159	11,992
Utah	1,990	9,355
New Mexico	2,063	59,261
	2,210,839	17,737,578

Nor can this foreign-born population be regarded as so far homogeneous as ever to be welded into one body, except under the influence of some such aggressive policy as is now being pursued against them all. What bond of union is there between the 278,-675 born in England with the 961,761 born in Ireland, or with the 573,225 born in Germany, or with the 147,711 born in British America, to exclude other small numbers, which should create even the apprehension of a union among themselves in any way adverse to our prosperity or to our institutions? The religious opinions of every class of the emigrants, to which we have alluded, differ not only with other classes in the phases of their creed, but every class differs greatly within itself. It would be easy to demonstrate this by an exposition of the forms of religious doctrine prevailing in the different countries from which these emigrants have come.

But it may be said that although the States singly, or in the aggregate, show so great a disproportion between the foreign and native born white population, yet that they so far preponderate in the leading cities as to render this organization proper. If they did preponderate in the leading cities, what argument would this be in behalf of a movement professedly national? But let us look to the statistics of the cities in the census of 1850, unfair even as such a critierion is, because the cities are the receiving and distributing points for this class of our population:

	Total White Population.	Foreign born.
There is in New York City and County	501,732	240,989
In Suffolk County, of which Boston composes nearly the aggregate population,	143,479	49,632
Philadelphia City and County,	389,001	117,891
Baltimore " "	174,853	39,503
Charleston, S. C.,	24,580	5,954
New Orleans City and Parish,	89,459	51,227
St. Louis City and County,	97,541	52,969

These results in the cities, in which the newly arrived foreign population is apt at first to locate and seek employment, add additional strength to the argument derived from the general statistics already given.

But let us look into the religious question, which enters into the new theory. It is well known to our readers that in two of the United States—viz: Maryland and Louisana—a large proportion of the early settlers were Catholics. Great numbers of the same religious sect sought a refuge in the other southern colonies at the close of the seventeenth century and during the course of the eighteenth. Their descendants yet survive. The fathers fought in the revolutionary war, and many of the sons have performed, with utility to the public good, such services as have fully justified the public choice and approbation. We might mention the names of those who have thus distinguished themselves, if it were needful.

We might alude to a Marylander and a Catholic, now adorning the highest judical office in the United States by the lustre of his talents. But we cannot believe that an amount of prejudice has yet arisen in this country which will go the length of declaring that those born on the soil, and fitted to occupy the highest stations, are to be proscribed from all share in republican honors because of the religion which they conscientiously hold. Yet, if it be the *religion* which is the objection, it may as well extend to one born upon the soil as to the naturalized stranger. Under the application of such a theory the country might see, with scorn, Clayton, of Delaware, claim precedence over Taney, of Maryland.

Let us now turn as protestants, and look at the statistics of the principal churches in the land, that we may know if there is any thing in the *status* of any one of them which requires a political organization against it.

The total value of the church property of all denominations in the Unined States is....$86,416,639
Of this amount the

Baptists own	10,931,382
Congregationalist	7,978,962
Episcopal	11,261,970
Methodist	14,636,671
Presbyterians	14,369,889
Roman Catholics	8,973,838

The remainder of the sum first named is owned by smaller denominations.

So far as church accommodations is concerned, there is in the Union accommodation for 13,849,896 persons.

The Baptists can accommodate	3,130,878	"
Congregationalists	795,107	"
Episcopal	625,213	"
Methodists	4,209,333	"
Presbyterians	2,040,316	"
Roman Catholics	629,950	"

The remaining accommodation is occupied by other sects.

Now, although the *accommodations* may not exactly express the number of persons *belonging* to the several churches, yet as we have no other criteria, and as the extent of the *organization* of the several religious denominations is thus fully known, their *political* importance, so to speak, is sufficiently ascertained. No denomination can control or materially influence its members, except by collecting them in churches, and the number of churches is a fair indication of the relative local influence of the denomination.

With a Catholic church property equal only in value to one-tenth of the Protestant denominations —with a church accommodation for only one twentieth of the number of the Protestant churches, we ask if Protestants can exhibit any sufficient reason for such an organization, as we are told exists, to prevent Catholics from *ruling the country*, and which seems to have entered upon its work by resolving to proscribe them?

It has been said by some zealous in this work that no objection was made to foreign Protestants. Such have even been invited to organize in separate bands, by the New York Tribune. But the developments which have been made show that this is not and cannot be the creed of the Native Americans. If the purpose is to keep our *political* system intact by preventing the infusion of foreign ideas unfavorable to *republicanism*, it might be well said that foreign Protestants were as dangerous, if there was danger anywhere, which we do not believe, as foreign Catholics.

The English High Church Episcopal emigrant has a notion of Church and State which is not, in every sense, accordant with our theory of religious and civil freedom. The Protestant of Prussia has known less of constitutional liberty than the men of the Catholic cantons of Switzerland. But there is no need to point out the error of pretended exception according to their creed. It does not exist. The purpose is against *all*; and though, by a cunning device, the passions of the Protestant foreigner may be turned against his Catholic brother, yet if such organization were to be allowed to prosper, *the turn of the Protestant foreigner would soon come.* He would find *himself* also a man proscribed among his fellow citizens. However able or distinguished —however wise or virtues—his very children would be taught to grow up to look on him in contempt, as one deemed unfit to hold place in the country of his adoption.

We need not spend time upon the question of enlarging the time required by the present naturalization laws before the foreigner can assume the rights of citizenship. Our fathers were wiser in this respect than those who differ from their creed. The doors of this land are opened of God to the poor and the oppressed of other nations. The rich, the learned and the prosperous seldom leave the flesh-pots of their Egypt to enter upon our untried life of equality. Those who make their homes with us bring no such recollections of royal state and power as are at variance with their happy adoption of our free constitution. They have felt too often the weight of the golden sceptre to desire it again. The forced military conscription of the Old World has not so charmed them that they will crave it in the land to which they have come. The scorn they have endured from the nobles of their own country, has left no sort of love in their hearts for an aristocracy. They have been educated to the love of liberty by the tyranny of a foreign land; and they are here nurtured to the uses of industry and virtue by the glad return which labor and integrity make to him who employs them. Let us be content with the happiness we now enjoy. Let us be content to see, year after year, the stricken people of the old world commingle with ourselves, as parts of our great nation. Let us not desire to separate them by a wider mark from ourselves than the present law creates. If they are strangers to the land, so were our fathers. Their children will have equal claim with ours to the common heritage we enjoy.

We know that religious prejudices are strong. We know how deeply laid in the human heart are the foundations of sectarian opposition. And yet we have deeper faith in that principle of right which underlies all human judgment, and gives us our only title to govern ourselves and others. To that principle ever living, we trust, in the hearts of all christian men, and which should be elevated to supreme authority in the people, who are the true rulers of the land, we make our appeal. And as we declare that our present freedom and power on the earth was given of God after long endurance by our fathers of adversity in their own persons, let us not degrade the liberty we have gained by setting, in our turn a mark upon the faith, opinions, or birth-place of any."

FANATICISM. The two principal literary Journals of New York published by Messrs. Putnam and Harper respectively, in the plentitude of their patriotism and gratitude, have arrayed themselves in opposition to the South, and joined in the hue and cry against what they are pleased to call the "Aggressions of Slavery." After having received the most liberal patronage from the South, and in the face of the loudest protestations of nationality and conservatism, they have deliberately thrown themselves into the tide of excitement now setting against us, and prostituted themselves to the disreputable task of giving such a direction to its current as they hope will eventuate in the complete destruction of our *peculiar institution*. Surely common justice demands, that Journals supported alike by the contributions, and means, both of the North, and South, and professing to represent the enlightened opinions of the *whole country*,—should maintain the strictest neutrality in regard to those questions upon which the two great sections are at variance, and scorn the idea of becoming the servile tools of plotting factionists and raving fanatics. The solution of this whole affair, is to be found in the spirit of venality which seems to have taken possession of but too many of our Northern neighbors, and which, if unrestrained, is destined at no distant day, to bring incalculable evils upon the country. They have reduced the matter to a question of dollars and cents and have decided it accordingly. They are ready to pander to the passions of our enemies, because they believe it *will pay*. They are willing to lend their assistance in the severance of those ties which have bound us together as a happy and prosperous people, and to sacrifice their friends and their country for a *pecuniary consideration*. They are prepared to prostrate the noble fabric, which our Fathers reared, with the hope of finding that amid its ruins, which will gratify the appetite of a bloated and insatiable cupidity.

In view of these facts, it is important that the South should take such steps in the premises, as not only will manifest her contempt for this unprincipled treachery, but teach these Journals a lesson, which by affecting their pockets, will work some improvement in their manners, even if it fail to change their principles. The South should not pause to ascertain, whether or not, the insult is to be repeated, or explained, but in justice to herself she should immediately adopt such measures of retaliation and protestation as her honor and her interests demand. The proper way in which to attain the desired end, is for her citizens to discontinue their subscriptions to these periodicals, and to discountenance the Agents of these works, wherever they persist in their efforts to circulate them in opposition to the wishes of the community. The Southern press should regard it as a positive duty to expose the treasonable course pursued by these Magazines, and to hold them up to the condemnation of those whose rights have been so ruthlessly assailed. As this is a matter in which no party questions are involved, all southern men should unite in the furtherance of the plan suggested with ardor and alacrity.

It is most earnestly to be hoped that the proper view of this matter may be generally taken by our people, for although it does not affect them in any practical way, there are principles involved in it important in themselves and of special moment when considered in connexion with the present state of public sentiment in the Northern States. If we understand the signs of the times aright, there is a storm gathering at the North, pregnant with disaster to the country; and unless Providence in its mercy scatter or restrain it, the story of its ravages will be found upon that page of history which tells of the destruction of our institutions, and the downfall of the Republic. Shall we sustain those who are endeavoring to raise this tempest, and strive to direct its fury against us and our interests? Let every candid man answer this question, and act accordingly.

Edenton Whig.

THE NORTHERN WHIG PRESS. If our Southern Whig cotemporaries will persist blindly in misinterpreting their Northern brethren, it shall not be our fault. We have from time to time presented to them such extracts from leading Northern Whig journals as show the undsoundness of the whole Northern Whig party. We subjoin a short one from the Boston Atlas of the same character. The Atlas says:

"We rejoice to see the open and manly course of the Whig press thoughout the Northern States. They all speak the language of freedom, and show a determination to resist the aggressions of the South, and to punish those corrupt and cowardly politicians, who, for the hope of reward, have betrayed Northern rights. Even those presses which have heretofore been alarmed at the threat of a dissolution of the Union have learned that that danger is too remote and that cry too ridiculous to be heeded any longer. They see that aggressive character of the slavery institution, and they have made up their minds to throw themselves into the breach and repel the aggressors. Union reigns in the free States, and the elections will show that they are not be represented hereafter by traitors."

Washington Star.

OFFICIAL.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a treaty between the United States of America and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries at Washington on the 5th day of June last, which treaty is, word for word, as follows:

The government of the United States being equally desirous with her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain to avoid further misunderstanding between their respective citizens and subjects in regard to the extent of the right of fishing on the coasts of British North America, secured to each by article 1 of a convention between the United States and Great Britain, signed at London on the 20th day of October, 1818; and being also desirous to regulate the commerce and navigation between their respective territories and people, and more especially between her Majesty's possessions in North America and the United States, in such manner as to render the same reciprocally beneficial and satisfactory, have, respectively, named plenipotentiaries to confer and agree thereupon—that is to say, the President of the United States of America, William L. Marcy, Secretary of State of the United States; and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, James, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Lord Bruce and Elgin, a peer of the United Kingdom, knight of the most ancient and most noble Order of the Thistle, and governor-general in and over all her Britanic Majesty's provinces on the continent of North America, and in and over the island of Prince Edward; who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

ART. I.

It is agreed by the high contracting parties that, in addition to the liberty secured to the United States fishermen by the above-mentioned convention of October 20, 1818, of taking, curing, and drying fish on certain coasts of the British North American colonies, therein defined, the inhabitants of the United States shall have, in common with the subjects of her Britanic Majesty, the liberty to take fish of every kind, except shell-fish, on the sea coasts and shores, and in the bays, harbors, and creeks of Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's island, and of the several islands thereunto adjacent, without being restricted to any distance from the shore; with permission to land upon the coasts and shores of those colonies and the islands thereof, and also upon the Magdalen islands, for the purpose of drying their nets and curing their fish: provided that, in so doing, they do not interfere with the rights of private property, or with British fishermen, in the peaceable use of any part of the said coast in their occupancy for the same purpose.

It is understood that the above-mentioned liberty applies solely to the sea fishery, and that the salmon and shad fisheries, and all fisheries in rivers, and the mouths of rivers, are hereby reserved, exclusively, for British fishermen.

And it is further agreed, that in order to prevent or settle any disputes as to the places to which the reservation of exclusive right to British fishermen, contained in this article, and that of fishermen of the United States, contained in the next succeeding article, apply, each of the high contracting parties, on the application of either to the other, shall, within six months thereafter, appoint a commissioner. The said commissioners, before proceeding to any business, shall make and subscribe a solemn declaration that they will impartially and carefully examine and decide, to the best of their judgment, and according to justice and equity, without fear, favor, or affection to their own country, upon all such places as are intended to be reserved and excluded from the common liberty of fishing under this and the next succeeding article, and such declaration shall be entered on the record of their proceedings.

The commissioners shall name some third person to act as an arbitrator or umpire in any case or cases on which they may themselves differ in opinion. If they should not be able to agree upon the name of such third person, they shall each name a person, and it shall be determined by lot which of the two persons so named shall be the arbitrator or umpire in cases of difference or disagreement between the commissioners. The person so to be chosen to be arbitrator or umpire shall, before proceeding to act as such in any case, make and subscribe a solemn declaration in a form similar to that which shall already have been made and subscribed by the commissioners, which shall be entered on the record of their proceedings. In the event of the death, absence, or incapacity of either of the commissioners, or of the arbitrator or umpire, or of their or his omitting, declining, or ceasing to act as such commissioner, arbitrator, or umpire, another and different person shall be appointed or named as aforesaid to act as such commissioner, arbitrator, or umpire, in the place and stead of the person so originally appointed or named as aforesaid, and shall make and subscribe such declaration as aforesaid.

Such commissioners shall proceed to examine the coasts of the North American provinces and of the United States embraced within the provisions of the first and second articles of this treaty, and shall designate the places reserved by the said articles from the common right of fishing therein.

The decision of the commissioners, and of the arbitrator or umpire, shall be given in writing in each case, and shall be signed by them respectively.

The high contracting parties hereby solemnly engage to consider the decision of the commissioners conjointly, or of the arbitrator or umpire, as the case may be, as absolutely final and conclusive in each case decided upon by them or him respectively.

ART. II.

It is agreed by the high contracting parties that British subjects shall have, in common with the citizens of the United States, the liberty to take fish of every kind, except shell-fish, on the eastern seacoasts and shores of the United States north of the 36th parallel of north latitude, and on the shores of the several islands thereunto adjacent, and in the bays, harbors, and creeks of the said seacoasts and shores of the United States and of the said islands, without being restricted to any distance from the shore, with permission to land upon the said coasts of the United States and of the islands aforesaid, for the purpose of drying their nets and curing their fish: provided that, in so doing, they do not interfere with the rights of private property, or with the fishermen of the United States in the peaceable use of any part of the said coasts in their occupancy for the same purpose.

It is understood that the above-mentioned liberty applies solely to the sea fishery, and that salmon and shad fisheries, and all fisheries in rivers and mouths of rivers, are hereby reserved exclusively for fishermen of the United States.

ART. III.

It is agreed that the articles enumerated in the schedule hereunto annexed, being the growth and produce of the aforesaid British colonies or of the United States, shall be admitted into each country respectively free of duty:

Schedule.

Grain, flour, and breadstuffs, of all kinds.
Animals of all kinds.
Fresh, smoked, and salted meats.
Cotton-wool, seeds, and vegetables.
Undried fruits, dried fruits.
Fish of all kinds.
Products of fish, and of all other creatures living in the water.
Poultry, eggs.
Hides, furs, skins, or tails undressed.
Stone or marble, in its crude or unwrought state.
Slate.
Butter, cheese, tallow.
Lard, horns, manures.
Ores of metals, of all kinds.
Coal.
Pitch, tar, turpentine, ashes.
Timber and lumber, of all kinds, round, hewed, and sawed, unmanufactured in whole or in part.
Firewood.
Plants, shrubs, and trees.
Pelts, wool.
Fish oil.
Rice, broom-corn, and bark.
Gypsum, ground or unground.
Hewn, or wrought, or unwrought burr or grindstone.
Dye stuffs.
Flax, hemp, and tow, unmanufactured.
Unmanufactured tobacco.
Rags.

ART. IV.

It is agreed that the citizens and inhabitants of the United States shall have the right to navigate the river St. Lawrence, and the canals and Canada, used as the means of communicating between the great lakes and the Atlantic ocean, with their vessels, boats, and crafts, as fully and freely as the subjects of her Britanic Majesty, subject only to the same tolls and other assessments as now are, or may hereafter be, exacted of her Majesty's said subjects; it being understood, however, that the British government retains the right of suspending this privilege on giving due notice thereof to the government of the United States.

It is further agreed, that if at any time the British government should exercise the said reserved right, the government of the United States shall have the right of suspending, if it think fit, the operation of article III of the present treaty, in so far as the province of Canada is affected thereby, for so long as the suspension of the free navigation of the river St. Lawrence or the canals may continue.

It is further agreed, that British subjects shall have the right freely to navigate Lake Michigan with their vessels, boats, and crafts, so long as the privilege of navigating the river St. Lawrence, secured to American citizens by the above clause of the present article, shall continue; and the government of the United States further engages to urge upon the State governments to secure to the subjects of her Britanic Majesty the use of the several State canals, on terms of equality with the inhabitants of the United States.

And it is further agreed, that no export duty, or other duty, shall be levied on lumber or timber of any kind cut on that portion of the American territory in the State of Maine watered by the river St. John and its tributaries, and floated down that river to the sea, when the same is shipped to the United States from the province of New Brunswick.

ART. V.

The present treaty shall take effect as soon as the laws required to carry it into operation shall have been passed by the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain, and by the Provincial Parliaments of those of the British North American colonies which are affected by this treaty on the one hand, and by the Congress of the United States on the other. Such assent having been given, the treaty shall remain in force for ten years from the date at which it may come into operation, and further, until the expiration of twelve months after either of the high contracting parties shall give notice to the other of its wish to terminate the same; each of the high contracting parties being at liberty to give such notice to the other at the end of the said term of ten years, or at any time afterwards.

It is clearly understood, however, that this stipulation is not intended to affect the reservation made by article IV of the present treaty, with regard to the right of temporarily suspending the operation of articles III and IV thereof.

ART. VI.

And it is hereby further agreed, that the provisions and stipulations of the foregoing articles shall extend to the island of Newfoundland, so far as they are applicable to that colony. But if the Imperial Parliament, the Provincial Parliament of Newfoundland, or the Congress of the United States, shall not embrace in their laws, enacted for carrying this treaty into effect, the colony of Newfoundland, then this article shall be of no effect; but the omission to make provision by law to give it effect, by either of the legislative bodies aforesaid, shall not in any way impair the remaining articles of this treaty.

ART. VII.

The present treaty shall be duly ratified, and the mutual exchange of ratifications shall take place in Washington, within six months from the date hereof, or earlier if possible.

In faith whereof, we, the respective plenipotentiaries, have signed this treaty, and have hereunto affixed our seals.

Done in triplicate at Washington, the fifth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

W. L. MARCY, [L. S.]
ELGIN AND KINCARDINE. [L. S.]

And whereas the said treaty has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged in this city on the 9th instant by William L. Marcy, Secretary of State of the United States, and John F. Crampton, esq., her Britanic Majesty's envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to this government, on the part of their respective governments:

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, Franklin Pierce, President of the United States of America, have caused the said treaty to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this eleventh day of [L. S.] September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and of the independence of the United States the seventy-ninth.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

By the President:
W. L. MARCY, Secretary of State.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a convention between the United States of America and her Britanic Majesty was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries at Washington on the seventeenth day of July last, which convention is, word for word, as follows:

Whereas a convention was concluded on the 8th day of February, 1863, between the United States of America and her Britannic Majesty, for the settlement of outstanding claims, by a mixed commission, limited to endure for twelve months from the day of the first meeting of the commissioners: and whereas doubts have arisen as to the practicability of the business of the said commission being concluded within the period assigned, the President of the United States and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland are desirous that the time originally fixed for the duration of the commission should be extended, and to this end have named plenipotentiaries to agree upon the best mode of effecting this object—that is to say: the President of the United States, the honorable William L. Marcy, Secretary of State of the United States; and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, John Fiennes Crampton, esq., her Majesty's envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at Washington, who have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE I.

The high contracting parties agree that the time limited in the convention above referred to for the termination of the commission shall be extended for a period not exceeding four months from the 15th of September next, should such extension be deemed necessary by the commissioners, or the umpire, in case of their disagreement; it being agreed that nothing contained in this article shall in anywise alter or extend the time originally fixed in the said convention for the presentation of claims to the commissioners.

ARTICLE II.

The present convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London as soon as possible within four months from the date thereof.

In witness whereof, the repective plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at Washington the seventeeth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

W. L. MARCY. [L. S.]
JOHN F. CRAMPTON. [L. S.]

And whereas the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at London, on the eighteenth ultimo, by James Buchanan, esq., envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Great Britain, and the Earl of Clarendon, her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, on the part of their respective governments:

Now, threfore, be it known, that I, Franklin Pierce, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this eleventh day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and of the [L. S.] independence of the United States the seventy-ninth.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

By the President:
W. L. MARCY, Secretary of State.

THE NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD.

TO MY SUBSCRIBERS AND FRIENDS. I have made arrangements, by which I have secured the services of FRANK I. WILSON, Esq. late Editor of the Salisbury Banner, as Associate Editor of the Standard and as the business partner of the establishment. Mr. Wilson will have charge, after the 1st of November next, of the printing and publishing department, and will also write for the paper as occasion may require. This will leave with me the principal Editorship; and being thus exempt from the heavy labors incident to the printing and publishing department, I will have more time to devote to study, and will be thereby enabled, perhaps, to render the Standard more useful to its friends and more acceptable to its readers generally. This is an arrangement which I have desired for some time to effect; and indeed it had become almost indispensable, owing to the increased subscriptions and business of the establishment.

Mr. Wilson is will known to the Democracy of the State as a consistent and unflinching Democrat, and as a forcible and effective writer. I esteem myself fortunate in having secured his services. He joins to fine abilites as a writer, habits of industry and labor, and of attention to business, seldom found in the same individual. My friends, I doubt not, when they shall come to know him as well as I do, will cordially concur in the estimate I have formed of his character and services.

I have been engaged for more than eleven years in publishing the Standard. I took charge of it at a period when the signs were not favorable to Democratic success; but I have had the gratification of recording in these columns, since then, many glorious Democratic triumphs, and of rejoicing with friends over the useful and beneficent results of these triumphs to North Carolina and the Union. I trust that, in my sphere of labor, I have done my duty. That I have made mistakes and committed errors, I am free to confess; but I have constantly striven to do what I believed to be right, and have, at any rate adhered to principles without regard to men, I have uniformly regarded it as my first duty, as a Democratic Editor, to adhere under all circumstances, to the great principles of the Democratic party, to the rights of the States, and to a strict construction of the federal Constitution as the only course for preserving the Union of the States itself as it was established, and as its founders intended it should be administered; and secondly, to insist upon organization in the party as indispensable and as the only means of carrying out its principles. Nor have I been indifferent to the prosperity of North Carolina. I have the gratification of knowing that the Standard has been the decided advocate of Common Schools, of internal improvements, and of all measures calculated to advance our mining, agricultural, and commercial incerests; and that it was among the first, if not the very first, next to Gov. Reid, to take ground for the great principle of equality between free white men at the ballot-box. The course of the paper, I scarcely need say, will not be changed. It will continue to be a defender and exponent of Democratic principles—the unwavering advocate of organization in the Democratic party; and devoted to such measures as shall give promise of bringing out the resources and of adding to the prosperity and glory of our beloved State.

To the friends who have stood by me through the labors and strifes of eleven years, and who have sustained me and honored me with their confidence far beyond my merits, I take this occasion to return the homage of my most hearty thanks and gratitude. My highest ambition shall be to retain such friends, to make more friends of the same genuine stamp, and to prove myself worthy of their support and confidence.

I have procured a Power-Press, to be worked by steam, and shall be thereby enabled to supply any number of subscribers. My Weekly list numbers at this time nearly three thousand; and I trust that, by the aid of friends in all portions of the State, it may soon reach four or five thousand.

The terms of the paper are as follows: Five dollars per annum for the Semi-Weekly, and three dollars for the Weekly; but the Weekly may be obtained for $2 if paid within the first month, and two dollars and fifty cents, if paid within the first six months; and the Semi-Weekly for four, if paid within one month, and four and a half if paid within six months. These terms must be rigidly adhered to.

Subscriptions are respectfully solicited.

W. W. HOLDEN.

Raleigh, September 18, 1854.

HOUSE AND LOT IN OXFORD, N. C. FOR SALE.—On Thursday the 19th day of October I shall offer for sale, at public auction on the premises, commencing at eleven o'clock, A. M., my house and lot in the town of Oxford. The house is conveniently situated in the central part of the town, and has been newly repaired and painted; it has five rooms below stairs, and four above. Also various articles of household and kitchen furniture.

At the same time and place, a small tract of land about two miles from town containing eighty-eight acres, one half cleared, eight or ten of which is good meadow land, all under fence.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

JOHN H. WHITAKER.

Sept. 20th, 1854. 88—td.

☞ Register copy till the day of sale and forward account.

North-Carolina Six Per Cent. State Stocks.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, RALEIGH, N. C., September 18, 1854.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until 10 o'clock, A. M. of the 20th of October next, for the purchase of *one hundred and thirty thousand dollars* in Bonds, running thirty years. These Bonds are issued by the State of North Carolina for the construction of the North Carolina Railroad; and in addition to the faith of the State, all the stock held by the State in said Road, and the dividends arising from said stock, are pledged for their redemption.

Proposals will also be received, at the same time, for the purchase of *one hundred and fifty-two thousand dollars* in Bonds, running ten years, issued by the same authority, for the construction of the Weldon and Gaston Railroad and the improvement of the navigation of the Neuse and Tar rivers.

Both classes of Bonds are, by express enactment, exempted from taxation for any purpose.

They will bear date the first day of July, 1854, and will have coupons attached for the interest at six per cent per annum, payable the first days of January and July, in every year. Both interest and principal will be payable at the Bank of the Republic, in the City of New York, unless where the purchaser prefers to have them payable at the Treasury of North Carolina.

They will be issued in sums of one thousand dollars each.

Parties bidding will please address their letters endorsed "*Proposals for North Carolina Stocks*"—to the undersigned at Raleigh, N. C.; and will distinguish in their bids the particular class of Bonds for which they bid. They will also state at what point and what kind of funds they propose to pay.

The bids will be opened at 10 o'clock A. M. of the 20th of October next, in the presence of the Governor, the Secretary and Comptroller of State, and of G. W. Mordecai, President of the Bank of the State of North Carolina.

The undersigned reserves the right of accepting such bids in whole or in part, as may be deemed most advantageous to the State.

Successful bidders will be required, as soon as informed of the acceptance of their bids, to deposite in Bank the amount of their bids, with the accrued interest from the first of July last, to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of North Carolina. This deposite may be made in the Bank of the Republic, New York—the Bank of the State of North Carolina—or the Bank of Cape Fear, Raleigh.

Documents showing the great resources of the State, and the small amount of her indebtedness may be had at this office, or an application to Messrs. Brown and De Rosett, City of New York.

D. W. COURTS.
Pub. Tr. of N. Carolina.
86—td

KING AND BIGGS.
RALEIGH N. C.

ARE now receiving their fall and winter stock of goods, and feel assured they can exhibit as good an assortment, and sell as good bargains as any house in the State.

Their stock consists in part of fine Black and Blue Frock and Dress Coats, brown, black, blue and Olive Frock Sacks for business Coats, Brown, black and blue Frock and Sack over Coats, Lion Skin, Beaver cloth, Cassimers &c.

Plain and fancy Cass. Pants, black Doeskin do., black Silk and Satin Vests, fancy Silk Velvet do., white Silk and Satin do., very rich for weddings and parties.

Dress Shirts and collars, Silk and Merino undershirts and Drawers, plain and fancy Cotton and Merino half Hose, Kid and silk gloves; a Beautiful assortment of Stocks, Cravats and Pocket Handkerchiefs; a lot of fine Hats and Caps Made by Oakford, Philadelphia, a fine assortment of Cloths, Cass. and Vestings of all grades and colors, which will be made to order at the shortest notice, and a good fit warranted.

Members of the Legislature and others visiting Raleigh, are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Our Terms are Cash, or six months credit to punctual Customers.

N. B. All those indebted to the Firm of J. J. Biggs and Co., will please come forward and make payment, as longer indulgence cannot be expected.

Raleigh, Sept. 23, 1854. 1041—4t.

CHEAPEST, SHORTEST AND MOST EXPEDITIOUS ROUTE TO PETERSBURG AND THE North. Travelers going north by The Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will find on their arrival at Gaston, a Passenger Train ready to carry them on to Petersburg without any delay, by taking which they will not only save 50 cents each in the price of their passage (for it will cost that much more to go by Weldon,) but they will shorten their journey 15 miles,—it being 60 miles from Gaston to Petersburg by the Greenville Railroad, and 75 miles by the route via Weldon. Besides the saving of money and Railroad travel, passengers will find it a great saving of time to take the Gaston route, as it will ☞ *put them in Petersburg by the time they can leave Weldon by the Weldon route.*

That is to say, if they go to Weldon they will be detained at that place from 2 to 3 hours, as both the Petersburg and Portsmouth cars have to wait there for the Wilmington cars, which are not due until half past 1 o'clock, and the Petersburg and Roanoke Cars are frequently as late as half past 2 o'clock in starting.

The following comparison of the Mail Schedules from Gaston and Weldon will show the difference of time in favor of this route:

Raleigh and Gaston Train arrives at Weldon at	11.30
Petersburg Train starts to Petersburg at	2 P. M.
Reaches Petersburg,	5.15
Raleigh and Gaston Train arrives at Gaston at	11 A. M.
Greenville and Roanoke Train starts for Petersburg at	11 A. M.
Reaches Petersburg,	2,15 P. M.

☞ The agent at Gaston will issue Tickets to Petersburg, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York at the same rates they are issued at Weldon.

Office Greenville and Roanoke R. R. Co.
Gaston, Sept 20, 1854. 88—1m.

Visitors to the North Carolina State Fair,

WILL BE CARRIED OVER THE R. & G. RAILroad and returned for the price of a Single Ticket. Articles for exhibition will be transported free of charge, except in cases when they are to be exhibited for pay.—Only one sample of the same article belonging to the same person will be transported free.

Visitors and articles for exhibition will be carried on the same terms, to the Granville Co., Agricultural Fair at Henderson, and to the Fair of the N. C. and Va. Agricultural Society at Petersburg, and to the Agricultural Fair at Norfolk.

A special freight train will be sent from Weldon to Raleigh on such day as the Chairman of the Executive Committee shall designate, for the transportation of articles to the N. C. State Fair, and exhibitors are respectfully requested to be ready for that train, as otherwise they may be disappointed in reaching the Fair in time.

No freight will be allowed in the passenger trains.

L. O'B. BRANCH *President.*
R. & G. R. R. Office, Sept. 12, 1854. 85-td.

NOTICE.—WISHING TO CLOSE UP OUR BUSINESS at Monterey, Johnston county, we will sell the whole of our possessions, to-wit: Between eight and nine hundred acres of land, three hundred of which have never been boxed, two good Dwelling Houses, two Store Houses, Still and fixtures, three good wells of water, all other shelters necessary for Distillery purposes, and one of the heltiest places in the country.

Any person wishing to engage in the Distillery business would do well to make early application. The situation is 18 miles from Raleigh, 30 from Fayetteville, 10 or 12 to the nearest point on Cape Fear. Possession will be given 1st January, 1855, or earlier if desired.

LEACH & BANKS.
September 9, 1854. 84—4t.

A RARE CHANCE FOR SPECULATION. The Subscriber offers for sale a tract of land lying 12 miles southwest of Raleigh near the Atkin Road, on which there is, in successful operation a splendid steam circular saw mill, cutting from two thousand five hundred, to four thousand feet of lumber per day.

The said tract of land contains 800 acres and is most admirably adapted to the *Turpentine* business, being nearly all pine woods, and besides, there is yet a sufficient quantity of timber to keep the *Mill* in operation for a considerable length of time.

Wishing to dispose of this property, I will make the terms accommodating to any one wishing to buy.

For further particulars, apply to me, or to Editors of the "Metropolitan."

H. B. WHITAKER.
Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1854. 1039—3tw.

AGRICULTURAL FAIR.—THE EXECUTIVE Committee of the Union Agricultural Society of Virginia and North Carolina have the pleasure of announcing to the public that the first Fair of the Society will be held at the City of Petersburg on the 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th of October next. The premiums amount, in the aggregate, to five thousand dollars. Ample accommodations will be prepared for stock and other articles for exhibition, and exhibitors are respectfully solicited to attend. Nearly all the Rail Road Companies will transport the various articles, and the members of the Society without charge: and in those cases where any charge is made, it will only be upon members whose fare will be reduced to half price.

Petersburg, Sept. 1, 1854. 82—td.

Stock for the State Fair!!

PERSONS WHO INTEND TO EXHIBIT STOCK OF any kind at the North Carolina State Fair in October next will please to address JERE. NIXON, Esq., *Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements*, and state what kind of stock and how many they intend offering for exhibition. This will be but little trouble to those who intend showing stock at the Fair, and it is very necessary that the Committee of Arrangements should know as nearly as possible what will be the number of stock of various kinds to be entered.

J. F. TOMPKINS, Rec. Sec.
Raleigh, August 27, 1854. 80—

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE NEAR RALEIGH.—I offer for sale, in lots of one or two hundred acres, to suit purchasers, about 800 acres of land, situated within one and two miles of Raleigh.

450 acres of wood land, and sufficiently near to haul 5 loads to town a day. The balance is cleared, under a good fence, and in good condition to yield a fair crop the coming year.

There are on the lands several handsome buildings sites. I would also sell in lots, 23 acres of wood land, lying east of Mr. Rayner's residence, and adjoining the land of J. J. Ryals, within one mile of the city.

HENRY MORDECAI.
Sept. 15, 1854. 86—3t.

The Standard.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, SEPT. 30, 1854.

NOTICE.

It will be necessary, in pursuance of the arrangement I have made with Mr. Wilson, to close all the accounts of the Standard establishment, and commence anew the 1st of November. Subscribers to both the Weekly and Semi-Weekly will have an opportunity of paying up to that date, and of paying in advance, $2 or $4, as the case may be. The amounts due are, in many instances, small; but in the aggregate they make up a large sum, and these constitute much of the profits of my labors for years past. I trust I shall not look in vain for prompt payments of these amounts. Subscribers will receive their accounts in their papers, and can remit the money by mail, at my risk. Receipts will be sent in the paper showing the amount paid and the time paid to.

W. W. HOLDEN.

THE FOREIGN POPULATION.

We publish to-day, from the Baltimore Sun, an interesting article on this subject. The total white population of the United States in 1850, was within a fraction of twenty millions; and only about two millions two hundred and ten thousand of these were foreigners by birth. North Carolina has two thousand five hundred and twenty-four of foreign birth to five hundred and seventy-seven thousand seven hundred and fifty natives. New York has the largest foreign born population; but if her native people are inclined to regard this as injurious, as upon the whole it is not, they must also bear in mind the great advantages they are realizing from their port, common to so many States, which attracted this population to their midst.

There are facts in the Sun's article which deserve to be noted and remembered. They make conclusive answer to much that we hear now-a-days, from certain agitators and demagogues, about the danger from Catholics and the foreign population generally.

The following article, from the Boston Courier, a Know Nothing abolition paper, has been going the rounds of Southern Whig Know Nothing papers:

"WHO ARE OUR OFFICE-HOLDERS? Below is a list of officers in the service of the United States, with place and birth. These figures and facts tell their own story, and answer the above question:

Washington, D. C.	Americans.	Foreigners.
State Department	12	16
Treasury Department	138	278
Department of the Interior	338	500
Officers and agents in the service of the House of Representatives	10	40
Post Office Department	11	80
	510	914
Ministers and consuls	151	106
Coast survey	15	20
United States mint	25	12
Light house board, inspectors, and keepers	31	392
United States revenue marine service	35	30
	767	2,484

"The list of custom-house officers in the different States shows 215 Americans and 1,838 foreigners. Let native Americans ponder these facts."

Now, we do not hesitate to say that if the above statement were correct, we should at once unite with others in insisting that justice should be done to the native population; but the statement of the Courier is utterly and no doubt intentionally false. The very reverse is the truth, as can be shown by the Blue Book, and by facts procured from the Departments at Washington by the Union and Baltimore Sun newspapers. The following, from the Washington Correspondence of the Sun, agrees substantially with the statistics on the subject given in the Union, and may be relied on as correct:

"A mendacious statement in regard to the present federal office holders, of American and foreign origin, respectively, having gone the round of the press, I have taken some pains to ascertain the truth, and can now report in regard to three Departments without the least fear of contradiction in any one particular.

The mendacious statement above alluded to states that in the State Department there are employed 12 Americans and 16 foreigners; in the Department of the Interior, 338 Americans and 500 foreigners; and in the Post-office Department 11 Americans and 80 foreigners.

The truth is as follows: There are 21 clerks in the State Department—of whom 18 were native born, 1 born of American parents transiently abroad; 2 foreign born; 1 messenger native born; 1 packer native born; 2 watchmen native born; 7 laborers native born; 1 laborer foreign born. Thirty-five in all, 30 of whom are native citizens, and 5 citizens of foreign birth.

Of those employed abroad, there are 1st: Ministers, Commissioners, Secretaries of Legation, and agents connected with them 42—of these 4 were born abroad, 3 of whom have been naturalized, and 1, the U. S. Dispatch agent in London, has not. 2d: Consuls, and commercial agents, whole number 220—of these 49 were born abroad, of whom 21 have been naturalized and 1 has not, and 1 was born under the flag of the U. States; the rest (26) may have been naturalized, but of these the Department has no evidence. 3d: Employed in the United States or their Territories as Governors or Secretaries of Territories or Dispatch agents, whole number 16—of whom 13 were born in the United States. The rest (two of whom are dispatch agents) were probably so born, but of this the Department has no direct evidence. The personale of the State Department has recently been increased by 5, 4 of are whom natives and 1 of foreign birth.

In the Postoffice Department, D. C., there are the following employees:

Clerks	84
Assistant Postmasters General	3
Messenger	1
Assistant Messengers	2
Watchmen	3
Laborers	7
Total,	100

Of the above number there are 88 Americans and 13 adopted aliens. Among the latter, 3d assistant postmaster general was born in Ireland, but came to the United States when 8 months old. One clerk, born in England, resided 40 years in the United States; another of Switzerland, resided 27 years in America; a third was born in England, but came here 3 months old, and is now 59 years of age. G. A. Schwazman, clerk, was born in Germany, came here when 16 years of age, and has served 10 years in the American army. All the other clerks of foreign birth have resided many years in America, and some of them have served five years in the army.

	Amr.	For.
In the Interior Department there are employed,	16	4
In the Land Office,	112	12
Patent Office,	55	4
Indian Bureau,	17	2
Pension Office,	52	5
Com. Pub. Build., Watchmen, Police, Keeper Bridges, & under his control,	21	6
Penitentiary,	13	2
Total,	286	35

Having given the number of native and foreign born citizens holding office under the general government, in the State and Interior, and Post-office Departments, I now add the number of those employed in the Treasury. I leave out the Custom House, because in regard to them local politics are supposed to sway the minor appointments, which are not made here, but merely ratified and confirmed by the Secretary of the Treasury:

	Amer.	For. Born.
Office of the Secretary of the Treasury,	33	2
Office of the 1st Comptroller,	16	1
" " 2d Comptroller,	18	1
" " 1st Auditor,	22	0
" " 2d Auditor,	23	1
" " 3d Auditor,	76	4
" " 4th Auditor,	19	0
" " 5th Auditor,	7	1
" " 6th Auditor,	97	7
Treasurer of the U. States and Ass. Treasury offices,	31	2
Register of the Treasury,	28	4
Solicitor,	8	0
Commissioner of Customs,	13	0
Total, 416, of whom there are,	393	20

In the Coast Survey a number of Germans, mostly naturalized, are employed at pauper prices, some averaging less than half the wages of watchmen and laborers, though they are supposed to understand drawing, engineering and other branches of applied mathematics. They are employed, I suppose, because no native citizens will do the same kind of work, at similar pauper rates. The whole number of *employees* consists of 40.

	Amer.	For'n.	Unk'n.
Revenue Cutter Service,	65	—	—
U. S. Mint and branches,	81	3	3
Light House and Board,	6	—	—
Light House Keepers in the U. S.			
Maine,	1	—	35
New Hampshire,	3	—	—
Massachusetts,	40	—	11
Rhode Island,	11	—	—
New York,	33	11	17
Pennsylvania,	2	—	—
Connecticut,	14	1	—
Vermont,	1	—	—
New Jersey,	6	—	—
Delaware,	13	2	10
Maryland,	19	1	—
North Carolina,	20	—	3
South Carolina,	5	2	—
Georgia,	2	—	9
Florida,	10	2	8
Alabama,	—	—	3
Mississippi,	1	—	1
Louisiana,	11	7	12
Texas,	6	—	1
Ohio,	11	—	—
Michigan,	20	3	16
Indiana,	—	—	1
Illinois,	3	—	—
Wisconsin,	6	3	1
California,	—	—	4
Total,	340	35	135

Recapitulation.

	Amer.	For'n.	Unk'n.	Total.
State Department,	24	3	—	27
Ministers and Consuls,	140	54	23	217
Treasury Department, exclusive of Custom Houses,	733	58	175	966
Department of Interior,	604	88	106	798
Post Office Dep'ment,	88	12	—	100
Grand total,	1589	215	304	2108

Let the Know Nothing organs, if they can, meet these *facts*. A cause, which relies for its existence and progress, on a deliberate misrepresentation of the records of the country, only needs to be exposed to incur at once the condemnation of the people. Natives are filling nineteen-twentieths, perhaps, of all the offices in the United States, including those under the State governments; and many of those of foreign birth who are in office are Protestants; and yet we hear a great outcry about foreigners holding office, and the danger to our liberties from the *political* movements of the Roman Catholic Church! We shall join in no crusade, now or hereafter, against foreigners or so-called "aliens." It is the old crusade which was gotten up under the elder Adams, and arrested and crushed for a time by the election of Thomas Jefferson. Modern Whiggery has raised it up and revived it for the advancement of its own selfish purposes; and this fact, of itself, ought to be a warning to all true Democrats. But while occupying this ground, we are by no means insensible to the dangers that would result from the predominance of any Church in political affairs. Churches have no business with politics or the science of civil government. A union between any Church and the State would inevitably prostitute religion itself, and in the end destroy our liberties. Give us the evidence that the Catholic Church is aiming at political power and control in this country, and we will be among the first to unite with others in resisting its efforts in that respect; and so as to all Churches, by whatsoever name they are known. But we must perceive the evil—we must have good reason to believe that the effort referred to is being made, before we can determine—bearing allegiance as we do to a free and tolerant Constitution—to join in a movement which must, in the nature of things, array sect against sect and create a bitter contest between races and religions.

We read, a short time since, in one of our Northern exchanges, an appeal by an Irishman and adopted citizen to his brethren in this country, in which, while he insisted on all their rights under the Constitution, he at the same time admonished them as to the propriety of being orderly and quiet at elections and public meetings, and of doing nothing for the purpose merely of offending the native population. This is sound advice, and it applies to a large number of adopted citizens, especially in the Northern States. Let the Democratic Irish and Germans, as they are called, attend strictly to their daily duties, and demean themselves, as many of them do, as quiet, orderly and loyal citizens; let them, while they defend themselves and their just rights when assailed, refrain from encroaching on the rights of others; let them avoid ardent spirits and quarrels on election days, but deposite their votes and leave broils and liquor to others—let them do this, and our word for it, such of them as we are referring to will soon think more of themselves and be more respected by others; and they will thereby deprive their enemies, the Know Nothings, of the last pretext they can have for assailing and abusing them. As to their rights as citizens after being duly naturalized, they are as safe as they could wish them to be; they are grounded in the Constitution itself, and no storm which intolerance or bigotry may raise can sweep them away. If riots occur, let the law be maintained at all hazards; if disorder and bloodshed should ensue, let those who occasion them be summarily and severely punished, whether they be native or adopted citizens; and if the ordinary means for preserving public peace and public order will not avail, let bayonets and grapeshot do the work. This is a country of Constitutions and of law; and property and personal rights are to be guarded and maintained, if needs be, by the whole power of the State. Recently, New Orleans and St. Louis have been injured in character, and well nigh disgraced, by mob violence occasioned by Know Nothings and the resistance they encountered; and we should not be surprised if New York and Philadelphia should both be subjected, at the approaching Fall elections, to the control of infuriated mobs.

☞ Johnston Superior Court was in session this week, his Honor Judge Ellis presiding. We regret to learn that the Judge was indisposed. He was holding Court, however, the trial of the indictment against Rev. P. W. Dowd, removed from this County, being in progress. We learn that other business on docket was continued.

RAILROAD CONVENTION. A Convention of Railroad men was held at Columbus, Ohio, a few days since. Free passes are to be abolished, and the tariff on freight and passengers advanced.

NORTHERN SENTIMENT.

We give below in full the Resolutions adopted by the late Whig State Convention of New York, held at Syracuse:

"*Resolved*, That the whigs of New York cherish now, as they have ever done, a cordial and immovable attachment to the federal Union and to the Constitution, as having been framed and ordained to establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity; and that they will resist any attempt from any quarter to divide the one and violate the other, or to divert either from the beneficent purposes for which they were established.

Resolved, That the passage by the framers of the Constitution, and the fathers of the republic, of the ordinance of 1787, clearly established as a cardinal principle with them that slavery should be forever prohibited in the Territories of the United States.

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the firm and manly stand of the whig senators of the State of New York in defence of the rights of the free States, and maintenance of the principles and policy of the whig party; and that we tender our grateful thanks to those members of Congress who resisted with fixed fidelity the breach of public faith involved in the repeal of the Missouri compromise.

Resolved, That by the act procuring the repeal of the Missouri Compromise we hold that we are forever discharged from all obligations to support any compromise with slavery except such as are contained in the constitution of the United States, and most especially that we are forever released from all obligations to admit into our union any State which sanctions or permits slavery.

Resolved, That the recent action of Congress, stimulated and approved by the President, whereby the compact commonly known as the Missouri Compromise, is repudiated, and the vast territory known as Nebraska and Kansas, opened to slavery, has already received the unqualified condemnation of the whigs of New York, and we point with satisfaction and pride to the fact that not a single whig member of either House of Congress from this or any other free State, yielded any sort of support, countenance or favor to that most unjust and unrighteous proceeding.

Resolved, That a measure so pervading and momentous in its scope and influence, so vitally affecting the reputation and destiny of our whole country, as the establishment or introduction of human slavery throughout a portion of the national domain larger than the old thirteen States can, with propriety, be referred to no tribunal less exciting and commanding than that composed of the whole American people, and we protest against its diversion under the false and deceptive cry of "popular sovereignty" from this august tribunal to one composed of the few hundreds or thousands of squatters who may encamp in said territory as a palpable dereliction from duty, under a pretext too flimsy to mislead any but those anxious to be deluded and eager to be led astray.

Resolved, That against the principles involved in the Nebraska bill, in their application either to territory now belonging to the Union or hereafter to be acquired, the Whigs of New York will struggle with equal resolution and confidence that they "cannot" receive the sanction of the American people; and in this struggle we invite the co-operation, on terms of equality and fraternity, of all sincere and earnest champions of free labor and free-soil.

Resolved, That in the recent veto of the River and Harbor bill we will perceive a legitimate consequence of that political dogma which regards war and conquest as the principal business of the government, and esteem all devotion of public resources and energies to extend the domain of industry and cherish the arts of peace as a violation of public duty; and we trust this malign veto will open many eyes to the truth that the policy which it indicates involves its supporters in a perpetual collision with the public welfare and is a war on common sense.

Resolved, That we congratulate the people of this State on the final triumph, long and disastrously delayed by the political hostility to the whig policy, which seeks the speedy completion of the State canals, and upon the restoration of the credit of the State which has followed the economical and judicious efforts of a whig administration of its finances, and that its executive power should no longer rest in the hands which have proved powerless for good and efficient only in thwarting and defeating the popular will.

Resolved, That the indications of a purpose on the part of the champions of slavery, made manifest through their recognised representatives, and countenanced by the organs of the federal administration, to restore the African slave trade, are sufficient to excite apprehension and alarm in the mind of every patriot and every friend of humanity, and that the whigs of New York take this timely opportunity to declare they will resist at every hazard and to the last extremity, every effort to drag down this free republic by such a step from the proud position which it holds among the civilized and Christian nations of the earth, as the first to prohibit that inhuman traffic, and brand it as piracy.

Resolved, That the executive department of the federal government ought no longer to be vested in the hands of men who would wield its patronage and its influence for the aggrandisement of slavery and the extension of its political power; and the whigs of New York will labor to the utmost to effect the overthrow of the administration which has proved so reckless to duty and so regardless of the rights and interests of the Unien, and to elect a President with whom fidelity to freedom shall not be a perpetual disqualification for the public service."

Comment on such resolutions is needless. They are abolition in their character; and if the people of New York should approve them at the polls, as they probably will, they will thereby have declared virtually for a dissolution of the Union.

The Richmond Whig, Petersburg Intelligencer, and last, and most surprising, the Raleigh Register have denounced these Resolutions in the most decided terms, and severed their connection with New York Whiggery.

The action of the New York Whigs is similar to that of Whiggery in all the free States. No voice in their ranks is raised in favor of the Constitutional rights of the South; not one Whig, large or small, can be found in the free States, who is in favor of the Nebraska bill or willing to admit into the Union more slave-holding States. In the late Massachusetts Whig Convention one of the delegates, Mr. Lord, spoke thus:

"WHO WANTS A NEW PARTY? We want a new party! In Heaven's name what do we want it for? Tell of a Whig of Massachusetts—a Whig of New England—a Whig of the North—that goes for Nebraska. Are not the Whigs all right? Tell me of one, even, who skulked under a suspension of the rules, to give others a chance to do it. [Laughter and applause.] No sir! The Nebraska measure is an administration measure, and I hold Franklin Pearce and his administration to it. They did it.—[Laughter.] *It is not true that the South did it; nor could they have done it.* It was the North—not the North—it was the Democracy of North. [Applause.] And who is to resist them? The Whig party—the only party who has ever done so—or are we to undertake to denationalize ourselves, to sink ourselves into a sectional party, and then stand against them? Not for a moment can we do it."

But we turn with pride and pleasure from this picture to the position and sentiments of the Democracy of the Free States—a large majority of whom are still true as steel to the Baltimore platform and the Constitutional rights of the slaveholding States. The following Resolutions were unanimously adopted by the late Democratic Convention of the State of Delaware—a State surrounded by free States and possessing but two or three thousand slaves:

"*Resolved*, That the territory acquired by the United States, whether by treaty or grant, is held by the general government in trust for the common benefit of the people of all the States of the Union, and that within the intent of the federal Constitution, no restriction can be imposed by Congress upon the removal for the purpose of settlement into territory belonging to the United States, of the citizens of any particular State or class of States, and that any law imposing such restorations upon the citizens of one or more States, is in violation of the federal compact, and the rights secured to the several States and the people thereof.

Resolved, That it is inconsistent with the intent and frame of the Constitution that Congress should by law either establish or prohibit slavery in the Territories, and that non-intervention by Congress with the institution of slavery, except in two cases, in which power over it is expressly delegated, to wit: The prohibition of the importation of slaves from foreign countries, and provisions for the recovery of fugitive slaves, is the true rule of the Constitution."

The following Resolutions were passed by a Democratic Congressional Convention in Maine:

"*Resolved*, That to remove a prolific source of national jealousies, to strengthen our country in time of war, and to add to her prosperity in time of peace, to give increased interest to her commerce and add to the symmetry of her proportions, the island of Cuba should become one of the States of the federal Union; and while we would faithfully regard all treaty stipulations, and hold inviolable our national faith, we would hold ourselves in readines to welcome to the sisterhood of States the 'Queen of the Antilles,' whenever she can properly be introduced to our fellowship."

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the passage of the Nebraska bill, so called, as it is a practican recognition of the true doctrine of popular sovereignity, for which all democrats must contend so long as they are true to the princeples they profess."

The Democratic Congressional Convention in Illinois which nominated the gallant Richardson for reelection, adopted the following:

"*Resolved*, That congressional interference with the local institutions of the States or of the territories, is detrimental to the peace and harmony of the Union; and that the stability and perpetuity of the Union depends upon maintaining and enforcing the federal constitution in all its parts and provisions throughout the whole country.

Resolved, That our senators and representatives in congress who have in the legislation of 1854 stood by the compromise measures of 1850, and so manfully maintained the right of the people of the territories to make the laws relating to their domestic concerns, and by which alone they are to be governed, deserve the approbation and high commendation of the lovers of the Union, as faithful servants of the people whom they represent.

Resolved, That we will oppose, by all proper means, any candidate for office who favors a repeal or modification *or change* of the fugitive-slave law, passed in 1850, and also any candidate who shall favor or advocate the *repeal, change or modification of the right of the people* of the territories of Nebraska and Kansas, or any other territory, to legislate for themselves upon all subjects not prohibited by the constitution of the United States."

We might fill our columns with similar Resolutions passed by primary meetings and Conventions in the free States, and with extracts from the Democratic presses in the same region breathing the same just and sound spirit. The only hope for the South, and for the perpetuation of the Union, is in the national Democratic party. The free States have a majority of fifty-four in the House of Representatives; and unless the South, therefore, can command twenty-seven of these votes, all security for her rights must be swept away. She had the aid of this number from the Democratic party, in the passage of the fugitive-slave act in 1850; and at the last session *forty-four* Democrats from the free States stood by her interests as involved in the Nebraska bill—no Whig from the same quarter being willing to stake himself for her on that occasion. These are *facts*—matters of record known to the country. They speak for themselves.

OFFICE-SEEKING.

We venture the assertion that the mania for office is higher and more intense at this time in this country than it ever was before. We do not refer to political or judicial offices, but to other and inferior offices of trust and profit under both governments. Almost every third man you meet is in search of an office, or laying plans to secure one at some future period. And this in old, honest, republican North Carolina!

And as to fitness for the posts sought, why every one who is an applicant is of course persuaded that *he* is especially prepared, both by nature and education, to fill the place; and then if friends do not urge his claims and "put him through," he will most probably range himself among what are known as persecuted, neglected and revengeful patriots. Now, our deliberate opinion is, as the result of some observation in these matters, that no one ever obtained wealth, or even contentment or real comfort, by either seeking or holding office. It is a business which promises well, but does not pay. If a man be a farmer, or a shopkeeper, or a mechanic, let him, as a general rule, remain so; and we tell him in advance that if he should not, he will have reason, sooner or later, to regret it. Office-seeking unsettles habits of attention and labor—disposes one to think that there is an easier way to live than by work, and makes one born to a heriatge of manhood and independence, more or less dependent on the smiles and frowns of those in power; and office-holding, in nine cases out of ten, not only entails all this upon a man, but, when he returns to his former business, he finds himself out of practice, unskilled, behind the times, and under the necessity of making a new start in the world.

We regret to see this thirst for office on the increase. One party is no more to blame for it, so far as we can perceive, than another; it is the same under both. Let the young men of the country determine to rely on their own resources of energy and integrity; let them rather shun than seek office; let them BE MEN, with a few dollars in their pockets, in preference to being dependents and waiters on the great with hundreds of dollars per annum for an income. If an office comes to any of them fairly, and if its duties do not conflict with regular business, we do not say they ought not to accept it; but save the manhood and the morals of the country from this general rush for office and place! We have looked upon it, and heard of it, and thought about it at odd times when we had a little leisure to bestow upon it, until, as the Frenchman observed, we "are one grand disgust."

FALL ELECTIONS. The following is a list of the States yet to vote this fall, and the time of holding their elections:

Pennsylvania	October	10
Ohio	October	19
Indiana	October	10
Massachusetts	November	7
New York	November	7
New Jersey	November	7
Illinois	November	7
Michigan	November	7
Wisconsin	November	7

☞ We are indebted to a friend at Greenville for a club of six subscribers. Our list is constantly increasing. We would remind our friends that we are now prepared, with a power-press, to print for any number of subscribers. We feel confident that a little effort on their part will swell our subscriptions largely.

MORE CLERICAL DEMAGOGUES.—Mr. Meacham, of Vermont, recently elected to Congress, is a clergyman, and so is his colleague, Mr. Sabin. Mr. Knowlton, just elected in Maine, is a Baptist minister, and his colleague, Mr. Milliken, a Universalist clergyman.

THE "PENNSYLVANIAN."

The contest now going forward in Pennsylvania is the most animated one that ever took place in that State, and is looked to with deep interest by the Democrats in all parts of the Confederacy. The Democrats, under the lead of Gov. Bigler, who is a candidate for re-election, are contending against the united hosts of Whigs, Know Nothings and Abolitionists. The result, it must be confessed, is doubtful; but of defeat should befall our cause, we shall have the proud satisfaction of knowing that our friends there are true to the constitutional rights of the South and to the cardinal principles of the Democratic party.

Foremost amongst the ablest and most fearless in this contest is the "Pennsylvanian," the organ of the Pennsylvania Democracy. Such a paper deserves not only to be sustained at home, but to be patronized and cheered on by Democrats everywhere. We make the following extract from a late Prospectus of that paper:

"The approaching political campaign is one of more than ordinary interest. The people are to decide who shall be the next Governor, between the present incumbent, Wm. Bigler and James Pollock the Whig candidate. Gov. Bigler's administration has been characterised by economy, moderation, and a rigid regard for the interests of the people and the State. His re-nomination by acclamation is proof of his great popularity, and an evidence of appreciation by his fellowcitizens, highly creditable to all concerned, and indicative of his success in October next. His competitor, Mr. Pollock, on the other hand, is purely an Expediency man, and his desire to become Governor is so great that any sacrifice, however dishonorable, he will make to obtain his wishes. As a member of Congress, he proved himself a traitor to his country by voting to withdraw the supplies from our gallant army, while gloriously fighting in Mexico, and sided with Galphin Corwin to welcome our patriot soldiers "with bloody hands to hospitable graves." As an office seeker, he addressed a letter to the State Temperance Convention, promising in effect to sanction any law constitutional or otherwise, that the legislature might see fit to pass. As a man, he sold his honor and integrity to the Know-Nothings, in the firm belief that that dangerous faction would secure his election. Mr. Pollock, in joining that Order, took an oath which annuls the Constitution of this State. He is bound, body and soul to carry out this pledge, and yet if elected Governor, he would be compelled to perjure himself again before assuming the duties of the office. As Governor, he must take an oath to to support and maintain the State and National Constitutions. As a Know-Nothing, his oath compells him to oppose them. In this dilemma he stands before the people.

Know-Nothingism!—to what does it tend?—Ostensibly to overthrow the laws of the country, by striking at the Charter of our Liberties through the ballot-box, and annihilating all compacts that do not square with the traitorous principles practiced by the demagogues of that Order. Are the unbought, enlightened, free citizens of this great Commonwealth, prepared to surrender not only their rights but the rights of their children, to the keeping of an organization like the Know-Nothings: and will they suffer themselves to be deprived forever from enjoying the privileges of American citizens? The supposition is too absurd for belief, yet the members of said Order boldly declare their intention to carry out their principles of disfranchisement and Church dictation, if they triumph at the coming October election.

The more effectually, then, to prevent a result so pregnant with disaster and destructive of the liberties of the State and Union, we desire the co-operation and assistance of our friends, to further extend our already large circulation. We call upon the members not only of our own party, but upon all good and patriotic Whigs, to rally to our support—to obtain for us subscribers, singly or in clubs, and by thus disseminating the documents, assist the *Pennsylvanian* to battle as of yore in the cause of justice and right—a journal that proudly points to the past as an evidence of what may be expected in the future.

There is no time to lose in this good cause—the day of election is fast approching. The secret and midnight conspirators are hard at work—they have their regular and stated meetings at their respective rendezvous, and it behooves all jealous of their freedom, irrespective of Church and State, to aid in combatting, and at once, their treasonable designs—for defeat at the fall election will be their certain death, while success would give them a confidence—possibly a footing, that would require years to counteract.

To your posts then, Democrats, and all who are in favor of religious liberty, guaranteed to us by our Revolutionary ancestors—strike home, and let the watchward be—*Bigler and Honor*, in opposition to *Pollock* and the infamous doctrines of Know-Nothingism."

The weekly Pennsylvanian is published at $1 per annum. Address Publisher, 46 South Third St. Philadelphia.

Correspondence of the North Carolina Standard.

LODI, Miss., Sept. 12, 1854.

MR. HOLDEN: This neighborhood is composed chiefly of North Carolinians; and consequently they feel a deep interest in the welfare of the good "old North State." We looked forward to your recent election with a good deal of interest and anxiety. We now, with much gratification, number North Carolina in the long list of Democratic States. May she never more feel the burden of federal whig rule. We anticipated a victory, but must acknowledge that our expectations have been more than realized. We never for a moment entertained the idea that Alfred Dockery would beat the gallant Bragg; but the decided majority in the Legislature is what we were agreeably disappointed in; and the bright prospect of two United States' Senators is what we glory in.

Gen. Dockery, I have been informed, witnessed one execution during the canvass; and was himself on the 3d of August duly tried and condemned. The day for Whigs to gull Democrats has passed by. We know them, no matter what name they assume; and notwithstanding they know so little of the popular feeling and wish, we believe thay will eventually "Know Nothing." Whiggery is dead in North Carolina—"peace to its ashes."

The Register, in a late article lamenting the Whig defeat, compared it to "old Ben Steven's calf, which was whipped generally in the principal parts." Well, as the Editor neglected to state that said calf was blind, I feel it to be my duty to do so, in order to make the comparison more complete. And being a nephew of "old Ben," I ought to be well posted up concerning that unfortunate calf. Again I say, "peace to its ashes."

Success to the Standard, one of the best papers I ever read.

A CHOCTAW DEMOCRAT.

For the Standard.

MR. EDITOR: Allow me, through the medium of your valuable paper, to congratulate our county upon the election of R. G. Lewis, Esq., as Attorney for the County, by the Court held during the present week.

The selection is a good one so far as the County and State interests are concerned, and shows a disposition truly commendable, to encourage merit. Mr. Lewis is quite a young man, but possesses in a high degree all the requisites both of head and heart to make a superior officer. We predict for him a reputation as County Attorney which will make him the pride of his friends, and a terror to evil doers.

Franklin Co., Sept. 1854. Y. A.

For the Standard.

SOME BILIOUS REFLECTIONS.

MR. EDITOR: Never in my life have I seen the population so afflicted with biles. It really looks like the days of Job. This is *omnious*, as an old friend used to observe. Some of the physicians say it is a sign of health—that it shows the system is able to throw all the superfluous matter off through the skin. If so, we may look for a revival of religion this Fall, after all the badness shall have been purged out of us. Others think it more likely that it is Whiggery oozing out of the people. If so, what a healthy state Democracy will be in soon!

The truth is, Sir, I am so pleased with our late victory that I am just *biling* over with Democracy. Three cheers for Bragg and Democracy!

Yours, H.

The Yellow Fever at the South—Excitement and Flight from Augusta—A Steamer Fired into by the Floridians, &c.

COLUMBIA, (S. C.) Sept. 23.—The yellow fever panic is increasing and spreading throughout the South, though at Savannah and Charleston the disease is steadily on the decrease. The telegraph offices at Augusta and Charleston are shut up, and the office at Savannah has been removed to the Railroad depot in the suburbs of the city. At Charleston, the principal operator, Mr. Carpenter, died, and his assistant is now down with the fever. At Augusta the operators became panic stricken with the people, and have left the office.

The panic at Augusta, which has always heretofore been exempt from the ravages of this awful pestilence, was beyond description. I learn from passengers direct from there that nearly the whole of the white population have abandoned the city, and the country for miles around is covered with tents. The fever is also represented as increasing among those who remain, and the doctors have urged all to fly from it who can possibly leave their homes. The post-office is closed, and the mails all delayed, there being no one to distribute them. No Southern papers have been received at Columbia since Monday.

The interments at Savannah on Thursday were sixteen, including twelve of fever, showing a great decrease. The deaths of the past week were 189, including 130 of fever.

At Charleston there is no visible abatement of the disease, though it has not been so violent there as at Savannah.

Alexander Carroll, Esq. of the Charleston Courier, I am happy to learn, is again in good health, his ailing having proved more manageable than the pestilence. The deaths at Charleston on Thursday and Friday were 37.

On the 17th instant, when the steamer Weloka passed Jacksonville, Fla., from Savannah, on her way up the river, the people were assembled on the shore in a great state of excitement, with a cannon, and on the Weloka attempting to land she was fired into. A ball passed through the cabin, wounding one of the waiters, but doing no other damage.—The cause of this violent demonstration was the fear that she was about to land a number of the citizens of Savannah, who, it was thought, would bring the yellow fever with them.

Columbia is still enjoying excellent health, and no one fears the fever here.

The Yellow Fever at the South.

COLUMBIA, S. C., September 25.—There were five deaths at Augusta, on Saturday, from the fever, notwithstanding the reduced population of the city.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 25.—The deaths on Saturday from fever were 14, and on Sunday 18. Mr. Bingham, the operator in the telegraph office, is recovering, and will soon be at his post again.

NEW ORLEANS, September 24.—The number of deaths in the Charity Hospital of yellow fever during the past week was 150.

Later from California and Mexico—Arrival of the Steamer United States.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 25.—The steamer United States, with dates from San Francisco to the 1st instant, arrived this morning. Nothing of special importance had occurred since the sailing of the last steamer. Business had somewhat improved, and the news from the mining regions was said to be very encouraging.

The steamer George Law sailed for New York on the 17th, with nine hundred thousand dollars in gold dust.

At San Francisco flour was improving. Sales of Gallego at $12 50. Bacon was held at 13½ cents; mess pork $13 50; lard 12 a 14; and whiskey had declined 20 cents.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

The United States brings dates from Acapulco to the 5th instant. Alvarez was reported to have entered the city of Uzutha, and was pushing forward through Guerrer, intending to march for the city of Mexico, and attack Santa Anna in his strong hold.

The insurgents had been successful in two engagements, the Government troops retiring towards Mexico.

The Universalist General Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, September 21. The Universalist General Convention, which met and adjourned yesterday, proceeded to business this morning, and adopted the new constitution reported by the Committee, after striking out the provision requiring its approval by ten State Conventions before going into effect, instead of which it must be re-affirmed by the next general convention.

The slavery question was introduced by resolution from the business committee, renewing opposition to the sin of American slavery, and deploring the violation of the Missouri Compromise by Congress in the passage of the Nebraska bill.

Rev. Mr. Flanders, of Baltimore, objected to the first clause of the slavery resolutions, but because nothing could be accomplished, and therefore it was impolitic, as interfering with the individual exertions of Universalists in the South, and preventing the spread of Universalists principles.

A spirited debate ensued, when the resolutions were adopted.

Further Decline in Breadstuffs.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27. There has been a further decline of 50 cts. per barrel on Ohio and State brands of flour; Baltimore brands have declined 25 cts. per barrel. Wheat has declined five cents per bushel; Corn has advanced one cent per bushel.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 27. Flour, wheat and corn are exceedingly dull—yesterday's prices are beyond the views of buyers.

Grand Exhibition of New Goods.

THE GRAND EXHIBITION OF FALL AND Winter Goods—will take place at A. CREECHES STORE, To-morrow morning and will continue from day to day, until the entire stock is disposed of. Three Doors above the late R. Smith's corner, and one Door above Evans & Cook Fayetteville St.

B'LK.—Gro de Rhine Silks,
100 Pieces Plaid Strip'd and solid col'd Muslin de Laines from 12½ cts to $1 per yd.
50 P. Blk. and Fancy Plaid Strip'd Alapacas, from 20 cts to $1 per yd.
20 P. Cobergs, English and French Merinoes from 30 cts to $1, per yd.
175 P. Newest and latest style Calicoes from 6¼ to 18 cts Per yd.
English and American Ginghams,
Silk Mantilas and Shawls,
Jackonet and Swiss Muslins from 15 to 75 cts,
Linen C. Hank'fs Chemizetts work'd Collars Undersleeves, Bonnets, Sash and Tafita Ribbens, Dress Trimings
Silk, Merino and Lyle, Gloves and Hosiery, Bleach'd and Unbleach'd Domestic; Bed Ticking, Apron Checks; Red and White Flannel, Lincy Woolsey and Strip'd Domestic.

A full and complete assortment of Goods for Men and Boy's wear, Hats, Caps, Boots & Shoes, Bed & Negro Blankets, Kerseys, Umbrellas &c. A good assortment of Ready Made Clothing for Gentlemen's wear. I have the largest, the most handsome and complete stock of Goods I ever had the pleasure of showing the public and my customers.

And here suffer me to say, that the above goods must and shall be disposed of at some price or other.

I ask you all to come that can, and those that cannot come, send—and those that cannot send wish me success, and no doubt the good Being above will amply reward you. I return my hearty thanks to a liberal public for past favors, and hope for a continuation of the same.

A. CREECH.

Raleigh, Sept. 14th 1854. 86—6t.

$25 REWARD.—RANAWAY FROM THE Subscriber on the 1st April last, a negro man by the name of ALBERT, about 27 years old, 5 feet 5 inches high, and has a bunch of hair off on the back part of his head, dark brown color; he was bought from Jos. G. Sneed, of Virginia, by Sam'l B. Browning, and is probably trying to make his way back to Halifax County, Va. I will give the above reward for his apprehension and delivery or for his confinement in Jail so that I can get him.

PAS. B. BURT.

Holly Springs, Wake, N. C., Sept. 8, '54. 1039—wtf.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until Friday, the 13th day of October next, to build a Female College in Louisburg, N. C., of the following dimensions, to-wit: The front building to be 40x80 feet, with a projection in the rear 34x34 feet, and the whole to be three stories above the basement. For specifications, apply to the undersigned.

D. S. HILL,
Ch'n of Committee.

Louisburg, Sept. 22, 1854. 88—3w.

HIDES WANTED.—I WILL GIVE THE HIGHEST prices for Dry or Green Hides in exchange for Leather or goods at my Store at Chalk Level, Cumberland County, N. C.

A. H. DEWAR.

Sept. 23, 1854. 88—6t.

$10 REWARD FOR THE THIEF WHO STOLE one pair 11-4 red and one pair blue blankets in front of my Store, on Saturday evening last.

B. B. SMITH.

September 18, 1854. 88—3t.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS AT RALEIGH.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL,—(By Railroad,)—
Leaves daily .... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily .... at 6½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

SOUTHERN MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves daily .... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily .... at 3 p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

WESTERN MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coaches,)—
Leaves daily .... at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily, ... at 2½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 8 a. m.)

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday .... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday .... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.)

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coach.)—
Leaves daily, (except Sunday,) .... at 7 a. m.
Arrives daily, (except Monday,) .... at 11 p. m.
(Mail closes at 7 p. m.)

TARBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, ... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, ... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.)

ROXBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Horse,)—
Leaves Friday, ... at 12 m.
Arrives Friday .... at 9 a. m.
(Mail closes Friday at 12 m.)

ENGINEERING.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO FURNISH plans, specifications, and estimates, and to contract for TEAM ENGINES and BOILERS, SAW AND GRIST MILLS, MINING MACHINERY, HOISTING, AND PUMPING ENGINES, TOBACCO PRESSES AND SCREWS, AND

Machinery of Every Description.

Being a practical Machinist, and having had seven years experience in North Carolina, I am fully aware of the wants of the people, and I can safely say that my facilities for furnishing good Machinery at fair prices are unsurpassed. I will pay particular attention to putting up any machinery in any part of the States of North and South Carolina.

Agent for McClintock's patent Safety Valve, and Scott's patent Brick Machine, &c. &c.

☞ All letters to receive attention must be post-paid.

HENRY G. BRUCE,
Consulting Engineer,
Raleigh, N. C.

Texas Real Estate Brokerage,
COLLECTING AND LAND AGENCY.
RAYMOND, FREEMAN & CO.,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
City of Austin, Texas.
D. C. FREEMAN, JR. N. C. RAYMOND. G. R. FREEMAN

HOMES IN TEXAS, AND SAFE INVESTMENTS obtained through this Agency.

Fidelity to the interests of non-residents.

Registers of land for sale, in all parts of the State; full exhibits of title and accurate descriptions, also registers of town and city lots.

Lands located, bought and sold.

Claims against the State or individuals collected and adjusted, and remittances made by exchange on New Orleans, or any of the northern cities, if desired.

A thorough and intimate knowledge of the country, and the land system, insures superior locations and the best titles.

Strangers looking at Texas may always have some leading items and useful hints at the office of this Agency.

Registers open for examination.

☞ Office in Congress Avenue.

May 20, 1854. 54—1y.

JEWELRY AND FANCY GOODS—CHEAPER THAN EVER!! The Subscribers take great pleasure in informing the citizens of Raleigh and vicinity, that they have just received an entirely new stock of all the articles in their line.

Thankful for the liberal patronage already received, they will do all in their power to deserve a continuance of the same.

Their present stock consists in part of

JEWELRY—Gold Earrings, Breastpins, Cuffpins, Fingerrings, Sleevebuttons, Bracelets, Lockets, Fob and Guard Chains, Pencils, Pens, Watches, &c., &c.

FANCY GOODS, &c.—Berlin and French Caskets, Furnish Leather Reticules of all sizes, Paper mache Workboxes, Spanish and French Fans from 50 cents to $7 00, Portmonies of Leather, Velvet and Pearl, French Cigar cases, Pocket books, Wostenholm's celebrated Cutlery, Dressing and Pocket Combs of Ivory, Buffalo India Rubber and round Combs, Puff, Tucking and side Combs, Faber's pencils, French flowerwares of all descriptions, Fancy cups and saucers, from 40 cents to $3, Gothic 1 and 8 day Clocks, German silver Castors, wax, kid, crying and India Rubber dolls of all sizes, Looking Glasses from 5 cents to $2 50.

All kinds of Perfumery and Toilet requisites.

China and Glassware of various descriptions, &c.

CONFECTIONARY, &c.—Common and French Candies, Pickles, Preserves, Brandy Fruit, Prunes, Raisins, Currants, Citron, Nuts, Wines, Vinegar, Porter, Ale, Cordials, Bitters, Schiedam Schnaps, &c., &c. F. MAHLER & CO.

Raleigh, April 10, 1854. 42—

NEW FLOURING MILL.—THE SUBSCRIBER'S NEW FLOURING MILL is now in successful operation, and he is turning out a very superior article of flour. He is now ready for custom, which he respectfully solicits. The best cash prices paid for wheat.

My Mills are situated within about two miles of Raleigh, on Walnut Creek.

W. F. COLLINS.

Sept. 27, 1853. 90—tf.

VALUABLE COTTON FACTORY AND MILLS FOR SALE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, pursuant to an Order of Court of Equity, will offer to the highest bidder on the premises, *at the Falls of Tar River, in Edgecombe County*, about one mile from Rocky Mount Depot, on Wednesday the 1st day of November next, the FACTORY AND MILLS owned by the late James S. Battle and William S. Battle—also several small tracts of Land adjacent thereto. The said Factory has been worked for many years in the spinning of Cotton Yarn, and is now in full operation being well fitted with every kind of machinery necessary to that business, and having a new and substantial stone dam which has been recently erected at great cost. Near by the said Factory there is A GRIST MILL, with five pair of stones, which is likewise in full operation, and also A SAW MILL, which has been in constant use a great number of years, with a new Circular Saw recently put up. With fifty acres of land on which are located A FINE DWELLING, Together with other buildings suited for the habitation of Overseers and Operatives.—With the said Factory and Mills will be sold, *Several small Lots of Land*, one lot of 80 acres, suitable for furnishing timber for the saw. This sale presents to the capitalist a fine opportunity for a profitable investment.

At the same time will be sold, a Lot of 6 or 8 acres on the north side of the river, on which is A STORE HOUSE. Also, a Lot of one or two acres at Rocky Mount Depot, on which is also a Store House. Likewise, a small piece of piney wood land, about two miles from the Falls, of 100 acres.

Terms—the purchaser of the Factory and Mills will be required to give bonds with able sureties, payable in four equal annual instalments, with interest from the day of sale.

The purchaser of the other property will be required to give bond with able sureties, payable in nine and eighteen months with interest from day of sale.

KENELM H. LEWIS, C. M. E.

Sept. 18th, 1854. 87—td.

BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.—THE HYDROMAGEN, *or water-proof Anti-Consumptive Cork Soles, Manufactured by* Harcourt, Bradley & Co. 44 Mark et Street, Manchester.

Principal Warehouse, 102 Wood Street, Cheapside, London, England. American Establishments, 38 Ann Street & 102 Nassau Street, New York, U. S.

The Hydromagen is a valuable discovery for protecting the feet from damp or cold, and therefore a preventive of many Lung diseases, *without any doctoring whatever*. The Hydromagen is in the form of a sole, and worn inside of the boot or shoe. Its *medicated* character is a powerful antidote to disease.

For gentlemen it will be found agreeable, warm and healthy, to wear in the coldest or rainiest weather, as the foot cannot become wet if the Hydromagen is inserted. Ladies may wear the lightest soled boots or shoes in the most inclement weather with impunity, while Consumption, so prevalent among the young of our country, may be thwarted by their general adoption. They entirely *supersede over-shoes*, as the latter cause the feet to perspire in a very unhealthy manner; and, besides, are not dangerous to wear to pedestrians in icy weather, like the India rubbers. While the latter cause the feet to appear extremely large, the Hydromagen, being a mere thin slice of cork prepared, peculiarly placed inside, does not increase the size of the boot, or cause the foot to appear untidy. To children they are extremely valuable, as they may engage in exercise with comfort and healthy effects. Their expense is so slight as to scarce need mention; besides, those who patronize them will find their *yearly doctor's bill much diminished thereby.*

As the Hydromagen is becoming more known, its sale is increasing to an almost incredible extent. Last year in London, Manchester, Birmingham, Liverpool, Glasgow, Leeds, Dublin, Paris, Antwerp, Hamburg, and Berlin, our sales reached 1,732,450 pairs of Cork Soles. This year the number will far surpass that.

Ask the Faculty their opinion of their value as a preventive for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Men's Size, pr. pair, 35 Cents.
Ladies' do. do 30 do
Boys' & Misses' 25 do

Notice.—From the Retail Prices we make a very liberal allowance to Jobbers and Wholesalers, so that any storekeeper may make a fine profit on their sale, while they are an article that may be kept in any store, among any class of goods. For terms, apply to

HARCOURT, BRADLEY, & CO.
38 Ann Street, New York.

September 20, 1854. [illegible]

BOOTS, GAITERS AND SHOES.—A BEAUtiful supply of Gentlemen's and Ladie's Boots, Gaiters and Shoes, just opened at

B. B. SMITH'S.

August 22, 1854. 78—

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.—The subscriber has on hand the largest stock of Farming Implements to be found in the State, embracing horse powers which have taken the first premiums at the late Fair, held in Baltimore and this city; wheat Threshers, wheat Drills seed Sowers, corn Planters, Corn shellers of every kind, to shell from 300 to 1500 bushels per day, which are sold low, and warranted fully equal to any to be found in the Union; straw cutters for hand and horse power, hominy Mills, Grist mills capable of grinding 20 bushels of good meal per hour; Corn Cob Crushers, Vegetable Cutters, Fan mills, some of which have taken 54 premiums with several medals and certificates of their pre-eminence over all others; Harrows of every size and shape. Cultivators for one and two horses, with wrought and cast iron and reversable steel teeth, Cotton and Tobacco Cultivators, Plows of all patterns for one, two, three and four horses, as large and desirable an assortment as can be found in any house north or south, with 40 tons of Plow Castings to suit; ox Yokes, ox Bows, Yoke irons, Bow pins, whiffle Trees, Trace Chains, Ox and Log Chains, Axes, Grub hoes, wedges, Drag and Cultivator Teeth, spades, shovels, Forks, (some worth $6 each,) Garden Tools, hoes, Garden Plows and Cultivators, Chain Pumps, Cast Iron Pumps, Garden Engines, Post-hole Augers, Bull Rings, Ox Balls, Butter Churns, with every other desirable Implement for the Farm, to be found in any Agricultural House north or south, with many other desirable goods, viz: Bar Iron of all sizes for the farm, blacksmith, ship wright, carriage makers, &c. &c.; bellows, anvils, vices, stocks and dies, hand and sledge hammers, blast pipes, cart boxes, carriage axles and springs, couldrons and other hollow castings, grindstones framed and not framed, with friction rollers for same, &c., with a large lot of superior green and black teas, cigars, white and colored carpet warp, hemp twine for sturgeon nets, wrought and cut nails, ship and boat spikes, with a great many other goods, which cannot be enumerated in an advertisement. All in want, are invited to call and supply themselves on the best terms.

S. MARCH.

Norfolk, Va., Dec. 15, 1853. 10—

NEW STORE!

FALL AND WINTER GOODS----1854.

McGEE & WILLIAMS,

ARE NOW RECEIVING AND OPENING AT THE Store formerly occupied by W. C. Tucker their Stock of new and desirable Goods, embracing—
AMERICAN,
ENGLISH,
FRENCH,
SCOTCH,
IRISH,
GERMAN,
SWISS, and
INDIA DRY GOODS.

SILKS,
DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS,
CLOAKS,
MANTILLAS,
RIBBONS,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES, &c.

All of which having been bought upon the most favorable terms, they feel confident that purchasers will find it to their interest to call and examine their stock before supplying themselves elsewhere.

THADDEUS McGEE,
ALFRED WILLIAMS.

Raleigh, Sept. 18, 1854. 86—

BARGAINS FOR THE PEOPLE!
First New Fall Goods in Market!!

AN ELEGANT SUPPLY OF RICH AND FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS, embracing every variety and style just at hand and to which the attention of purchasers and especially of ladies and gentlemen of judgment and taste is respectfully invited, consisting in part of—

Rich new style Cashmeres and Berage Delanes, splendid black and colored Silks,
French Muslins and Calicoes,
English and American Prints,
French and English Ginghams,
Beautiful Mourning and half Mourning Calicoes and Ginghams,
A beautiful lot of Gimp, Velvet Trimmings, and Silk Fringes and Laces,
Black Alpacca and Canton Cloths,
Sontag and Grass Linen Skirts.
Spendid Black, Blue and Fancy colored Mantillas,
Plain and fancy Cassimeres,
Irish Linen and Cotton Shirting.

B. B. SMITH.

Raleigh, Aug. 22, 1854. 78—

ARTICLES IN ROSEWOOD, &c.—LONDON-made Portable Desks, for Ladies or Gentlemen, some of which are inlaid with pearl, have secret drawers, and are lined with silk velvet. Our assortment of Desks is very complete.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, of Rosewood, Ebony, &c. plain and furnished, in variety.

Ladies Work Boxes, of French, English and German manufacture, some of which are splendidly furnished, and are very suitable for bridal or other presents.

Glove Boxes, of rosewood, ebony, enamelled wood, &c.

Odor Boxes, of ebony, rosewood, &c., with bottles complete.

Papier Machie Goods, &c. Consisting of Port Folios, Work Boxes, Portable Desks, Tables, Port Monnaies, &c. These Goods are of the very finest quality.

For sale by HENRY D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh, January 6, 1854. 15—

BAKERY & CONFECTIONARY.—PUTTICK & MITCHELL would respectfully inform the public that their establishment is now in the "full tide of successful experiment," and they are prepared to execute all orders in their line: in Cake and Bread-baking, Candy making, &c. Nuts, Fruits, Groceries, &c., always kept on hand.

CIGARS.—Our stock of Cigars is very large, some of them of the choicest brands, such as Ele Gratitude, Cobden Regalias, Silvas, Excelsior, El Ciervo, Steamboat Principes, and a variety too numerous to mention.

☞ Parties in the City or country furnished with every description of Confectionaries, on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. BRIDE'S CAKE carefully packed and sent to any part of the State. Sugar and Molasses Cakes, also Candy, suitable for country Stores, packed in barrels or smaller packages, cheaper than they can be bought at any other House in North Carolina or Virginia. Low profits and quick sales, is our motto.

Raleigh, May 28th, 1853. 56—tf.

PLEASANT GROVE MALE ACADEMY, *Wake Forest, N. C.*—WILLIAM M. CRENSHAW, A. B., Principal.—The Seventh Session of this institution will commence on the 2nd Monday in January next. Tuition from $7 to $15 per session. The Academy is situated 1 mile from Forestville. The location of this institution for health, morality and convenience cannot be surpassed by any. The Trustees of this school have more than realized their expectations in Mr. Crenshaw as a teacher, and would say to the public that he is a thorough scholar and a good instructor. Board can be had at $6 per month. For further particulars address

Dr. WESLEY HARTSFIELD,
Forestville, Wake Co., N. C.

Nov. 23, 1853. 3—tf.

A CARD.—THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RESPECTFULLY announce to the Citizens of Raleigh and vicinity, that he is prepared now for manufacturing all kinds of Gold and Silver ware, viz: Goblets, Mugs, Teapots, Earrings and Finger-rings, Breastpins, Bracelets, &c., &c.; Setting Jewels and Repairing all kinds of Jewelry in a manner warranted to give satisfaction; Engraving and Chasing of every description in a style not to be surpassed.

All orders may be left at F. Mahler's & Co., where he has taken the room adjoining the storeroom.

H. MAHLER.

P. S. The most reasonable rate given for Old Gold and Silver.

Raleigh, April 15, 1854. 44—1y.

NORTH CAROLINA EDITION OF MITCHELL'S INTERMEDIATE GEOGRAPHY.—A system of Modern Geography, comprising a description of the present state of the world, and its five great divisions, America, Europe, Asia, Africa, and Oceanica, with their several Empires, Kingdoms, States, Territories, etc., Illustrated by more than forty colored Maps, and numerous Wood-cut Engravings, and designed for the instruction of Youth in Schools and Families, by S. Augustus Mitchell. To which is added a Geography of North Carolina, compiled for the use of Families, Academies and Schools, by C. H. Wiley.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, April 10, 1854. 42.

THE CELEBRATED RAHAT-EE-LOKOOM OR TUQKISH FIG-PASTE—A delicious article of confectionary for the well, and an agreeable and nutricious food for the ill and feeble; good for Coughs and Colds, and particularly beneficial and strengthening for weak Lungs.

Also a lot of fine Pine-Apples, Maple Sugar, and Crystalized fruit. Call soon at

ANTONIO PIZZINI'S
New Confectionary Store.

Raleigh, N. C., May, 5, 1854. 49—tf.

BAIN, HATTON & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS, FORWARDING, PRODUCE AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Corner King and Water Sts.,
Portsmouth, Va.,

Give their personal attention to the sale and shipment of all kinds of Produce and Merchandise, and make liberal advances on consignments.

D. A. BAIN, | E. A. HATTON, | G. M. BAIN, jr.

Portsmouth, Va., March 27, 1844. 38—

PULLEN & BELVIN, DEALERS IN ENGLISH, GERMAN, AND AMERICAN HARDWARE, COACH TRIMMINGS, CROCKERY AND WOOD WARE, CUTLERY, GUNS AND EDGE TOOLS, *Bolting Cloth, &c. &c.* R. Smith's Corner, Raleigh, N. C.—Pocket and Table Knives, Drawing Knives, Adzes, Vices, Halter and Trace Chains, Hammers, Axes, Augurs, Anvils, Hinges, Screws, Chisels, Hoes, Spades and Shovels, Iron Ware, wrought cut and spike Nails, Wood Ware, Coach Trimmings, Bolting Cloths, Crockery Ware, and every style of House-keeping articles, and Farmer's and Mechanic's tools.

Raleigh, May 5, 1853. 49—tf.

JUST TO HAND.—A FULL ASSORTMENT OF choice CIGARS and amongst them that favorite brand, La Palmetta.

Also a large lot of that superior Smoking Tobacco, Fine Old Mild. Call at F. MAHLER'S & CO.

April 19, 1854. 24—

NORTH-CAROLINA MUTU'L INSURANCE COMPANY, *Raleigh,*—This Company has been in successful operation for more than seven years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present Capital is over Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company, has been less than one-third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year:

DIRECTORS.

Jos. G. B. Roulhac, C. W. D. Hutchings, Jno. R. Williams, John Primrose, H. D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, } of Raleigh, Geo. McNeil, Fayetteville, J. G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt, Washington, James Sloan, Greensboro', John Cox, Edenton, Joshua Bonner, Salem, J. H. Pool, Elizabeth City, F. F. Fagan, Plymouth, Alex'r Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorised to receive applications.

OFFICERS.

J. G. B. Roulhac, *President,*
Henry D. Turner, *Vice-President,*
S. W. Whiting, *Treasurer,*
John C. Partridge, *Secretary,*
John H. Bryan, *Attorney,*
J. Hersman, *General Agent,*
S. W. Whiting, Jno. R. Williams, John Primrose, } *Executive Committee.*

All communications in reference to Insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary.*

Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1853. 19—

CASWELL MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—This Company, chartered at the last session of the General Assembly of North Carolina, and located in the town of Milton, has been fully organized, and is now prepared to receive applications for Insurance on Houses, Furniture, Goods, Factories, &c. The terms will be the same as those of the other Mutual Fire Insurance Companies of the State.

All applications must state the location and situation of the buildings and other property on which Insurance is desired.

The undersigned has been appointed General Agent for this Company, and he is also the Agent for the Ætna Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, and the Hartford Insurance Company, located in the same place.

All applications for Insurance or local Agencies to be addressed to Willie J. Palmer, *Secretary*, or the subscriber.

NATHANIEL J. PALMER.

Milton, N. C., April 15th, 1853. 43—tf.

ICE CREAM!!—THE SUBSCRIBER RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Raleigh, and the Ladies in particular, that he is now ready to furnish them with ICE CREAM—having opened a large Saloon expressly for the Ladies, and one also for Gentlemen, he hopes, by strict attention and also by giving them something palatable, that he will receive a liberal share of their patronage.

ANTONIO PIZZINI,
3 doors below Messrs. Tucker & Bro.

N. B.—Persons wishing to get ICE CREAM, by the gallon, will please give notice the day before they wish it.

A. P.

CREAM WANTED!—PERSONS HAVING FRESH CREAM for sale will please call at

ANTONIO PIZZINI'S
Confectionary Store.

Raleigh, May 10, 1854. 51—

NOTICE.

TO MILL-OWNERS AND THOSE WHO INTEND BUILDING MILLS.—The Subscribers, being desirous of extending their business farther south, respectfully inform those intending to erect Flour Mills, that they are prepared to furnish all kinds of materials necessary for such establishments, such as Iron-work, Burr Millstones, Bolting Cloths, &c., &c. Being practical Millwrights, they are fully competent and prepared to execute all orders in their line, and will warrant their work to be executed in the best manner. Address

HASKELL & STOCKWELL,
New-Haven, Connecticut.

April 25, 1854. 1019—wtf.

FORM BOOK.—THE NORTH CAROLINA FORM Book; containing all the most useful forms which occur in business transactions between man and man, as well as in official stations; together with the Constitution of North Carolina and of the United States; the Act fixing the Fees of Clerks, Sheriffs, &c., calculated for the use of the citizens of North Carolina, and made conformable to law. Compiled by a member of the North Carolina Bar.

For sale at the North Carolina Book-Store, by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Aug. 12, 1853. 77—

RALEIGH AND GASTON ROAD.—ON AND after 3d July the Passenger Train will leave the Depot at Raleigh at half past 6 A. M.—stop 35 minutes at Franklinton, and reach Weldon at half past 11, in time for passengers to take the Wilmington train going South, and the Petersburg and Portsmouth trains going North.

Returning, it will leave Weldon at 2 P. M., after the arrival of the train from Wilmington, and reach Raleigh at half past 6 P. M.

Office Raleigh and Gaston R. R. Co., June 29th, 1854. 85—tf.

PAINT'S, OILS & VARNISH.—The Subscriber is receiving his Spring stock of Paints, Oils and Varnishes, of all kinds and qualities, and in quantities, commensurate with the greatly increased demand. He would call especial attention to his superior quality of Pure White Lead, Linseed Oil, Coach and Furniture Varnish, and respectfully invite purchasers to Examine his Stock and prices before buying in this or the northern Markets, believing he is able to give them superior inducements.

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, March 28, 1854. 38—

OSAGE ORANGE.—The Hedge Plant of America, The Osage Orange, has more than met the most sanguine expectations of its friends; and so far as regards the great object in view, a good and beautiful fence, adaptation to our climate, variety of soil, hardiness, easy propagation, and cheapness, it is all that can be desired. A supply of the seed, and a Treatise on the cultivation of the plant, may be had of P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, March 28, 1854. 38—

KADER BIGGS,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Tunis's Wharf, Town Point,
Norfolk, Va.

References—Messrs Bloodgood & Co., E. P. Tabb, & Co., and Alex'r. Bell, Esq., Norfolk; Hon. Asa Biggs, Williamston, N. C.; Col. J. B. G. Roulhac, Raleigh, N. C.; Lewis Thompson, Esq., Hotel, N. C.

February 1, 1854. 23—1ysw.

Fall and Winter, 1853.

JUST RECEIVED BY THE SUBSCRIBER:
Black and colored Silks,
French and English Merinoes, a fine assortment,
Printed and Plain Muslin DeLains,
Worked Collars and Undersleeves,
Embr'd and Plain Linen Cambric H'd'k'fs,
Muslin and Lace Edgings, a great variety,
Ladies and Gentlemens' Gloves, of all kinds,
White and Tan Colored floss skirting.

For sale by J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, Sept. 26, 1853. 90—

STEAM REFINED CANDIES, OF VERY SUperior quality for exportation South, at Wholesale prices.

Candies assorted per lb. C............12 cents.
Candies assorted per lb. B............15 do
Candies assorted per lb. Fancy.......20 to 25 do

The above Candies we warrant to be equal in every respect to any made in this country, and will keep in any climate. Orders enclosing cash or satisfactory reference promptly forwarded to any part of the United States and the West Indies. SAM'L. H. MARKS & SON.

Petersburg, March 24, 1854. 37—

BLANKETS AND FLANNELS.—9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4 and 13-4 sup'r Bed Blankets, Crib and Cradle do., White, Blue, Red and Green Mackinaw Blankets, Negro Blankets—all kinds, Saddle and Horse do., White, Red, Yellow, Green and Gray Flannels, all grades, Fancy French, Flannels for Sacks, all colors,

In store and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

NEGRO GOODS.—KERSEYS OF ALL GRADES, Plaid, Striped and Plain Linseys, Marlboro' and Gala Stripes and Plaids, Cotton Osnaburgs and Heavy Shirtings, Russet & Black Brogans—Heavy Boots, just received and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

HATS.—SUPERIOR BLACK MOLESKIN, SEPTEMber style,
1 Case Cassimere Hats for Winter,
Mexican and other Fancy Hats,
Good Wool Hats for Farmers, &c.

J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, Sept. 26, 1853. 90—

SAMUEL W. PEPPER,
SUCCESSOR TO
HENRY J. PEPPER & SON,

Watches, Jewelry and Silverware, No. 175 Chesnut St. opposite the State House, Philadelphia, Pa.

June 6, 1854. 38—1y.

SUPERIOR HAVANA SEGARS.—80,000 VERY superior Havana Segars.
100,000 Good German Segars.
50,000 Domestic Segars.

Just received and for sale by
BAIN, HATTON & CO.,
Portsmouth, Va.

July 13, 1854. 69—

NO. 1, FAMILY GROCERIES.—Stewart Syrup and Molasses, Brown, Clarified, Pulverized, Crushed and Loaf Sugars, Rio, Laguira, Moca, Maricabo, and Java Coffees, Maccaroni, Vermacilli, Corn Starch for Puddings &c., Green and Black Teas, Chocolate and Coco, Sperm Adamantine and Tallow candles, Var gated, Rosin and Turpentine Soaps, Pure Cider Vinegar.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Raleigh, April 10, 1854. 42—
*** Post copy.

NORTH-CAROLINA & NORFOLK.—THE PRACTICAL HATTERS would respectfully call the attention of the "Trade" and "Dealers" to their stock of SPRING AND SUMMER HATS, the largest and best that has ever been offered in Norfolk, and not surpassed by any, and at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction. They are confident that Merchants will find it to their advantage to call before making their purchases. Those that are willing to extend to us their patronage may rely on having Goods, whether of our own Manufacture or imported, as Fashionable, Fine and Cheap as any Northern Jobber. We earnestly request Merchants to call and be *convinced* that we are prepared and *will* furnish every thing in our line on the best terms.

Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets in great variety. Canes and Umbrellas wholesale.

CEPHALOMETRON!

This beautiful instrument is considered one of the greatest and most useful inventions of the age. It would be impossible, by the minutest description, to give a correct idea of its utility. Hats made by it will fit the most difficult heads, conforming to every protuberance and depression of the cranium, thus preventing the unpleasant feeling of a new Hat and painful headache. We could give you certificates of Physicians and the experience of the Trade, but prefer that all may examine for themselves. No one can properly appreciate its advantages without having one of our superior Hats.

☞ Hats made to order in the most fashionable manner, and without extra charge.

STEVENS & BUTT,
No. 7 Market Square,
Norfolk, Va.

May 11, 1853. 51—tf.

LEATHER FOR SPRING SALES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,

Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Curtier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD.

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.

Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

Petersburg Female College.

THE FIRST SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence on the last Wednesday in this month (27th day of September,) and close on the 15th July, 1855.

FACULTY.

Rev. GEORGE W. CARTER,
President, and Prof. Belle Lettres, Ethics, &c.

ROBERT KERR, A. M.,
Mathematics and Natural Sciences.

WILLIAMS T. DAVIS, A. M.,
Ancient Languages and Literature.

JOSEPH WALL,
Modern Languages and Painting.

J. FRED. WULFF,
Music and Drawing.

Miss EMMA J. TAYLOR,
Ornamental Branches.

Miss AMANDA D. ARMISTEAD,
Primary Department.

TERMS OF TUITION for the Scholastic Year:

Primary department.................................$30
Academic, (advanced English branches)............ 40
Collegiate—higher English branches with Latin or Greek 50

EXTRAS.

Modern Languages, each............................ 20
Music on Piano or Guitar.......................... 60
Drawing in Pencil, (per quarter,).................. 8
Painting in Oil or Water, (per quarter,).......... 10
Lectures and Experiments in Natural Sciences, (per course,).. 5
Sacred Music—Daily exercise..............NO CHARGE.

BOARDING.

Young ladies from a distance will reside in the family of William Lea, Jun'r, Esq., who occupies the College premises, as will also President Carter and lady.

For further particulars address the President, care of E. P. Nash, Petersburg, Va.

September 4, 1854. 83—1m.

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—*Office, Raleigh, N. C.*—This Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5,000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for two-thirds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, *President.*
Wm. D. Haywood, *Vice President.*
James F. Jordan, *Secretary.*
Wm. H. Jones, *Treasurer.*
Quentin Busbee, *Attorney.*
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, *Examining Physician.*
J. Hersman, *General Agent.*

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to

JAMES F. JORDAN,
Secretary.

Raleigh, April 28th, 1850. 51—

BALTIMORE PIANO MANUFACTORY.—IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT—*Elastic Universal Touch.*—Wise & Brother, Manufacturers of Boudoir Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first-rate Instrument—one that Ladies can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. Scott's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the Cities among the first critics of art and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. Wise & Brother.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, *Agent.*

Raleigh, January 11th, 1850. 20—tf.

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.—WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD, are now receiving large additions to their stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, PERFUMERY, &c., &c., from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.

Raleigh, April 28, 1851. 94—

FALL TRADE, 1854.

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING PER STEAMER BALtic and Alps, and the Packet Ship Caroline, our Fall Importation of

Foreign Dry Goods,

Purchased for *Cash* by an agent of Mr. W. Weddell at *very low* rates. We are also in receipt of a large and commanding Stock of

Domestic Fabrics.

Purchased from first hands, and at the recent

Large Auction Sales

at great sacrifices.

We respectfully solicit a call from the North Carolina and Virginia Merchants, feeling confident we can offer them Goods at as *low prices* as can be found in any market.

STEVENSON & WEDDELL.

Petersburg, Va. 83—

GROCERIES.—LOAF, CRUSHED, GROUND AND CLARIFIED SUGARS,
Java, Laguira, and Rio Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
Sugar House Syrup and Molasses,
Maderia, Cherry, Port and Champagne Wines, Cooking Wines,
Cog. Brandy, warranted pure,
Old Monongahela Whiskey,
Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin,
London Brown and Scotch Ale, for sale by
JAMES McKIMMON.

HATS AND CAPS.—FALL STYLE AND BEST quality Moleskin Hats,
Cloth Caps of every variety and price,
Servant's Wool Hats, Black, Brown and Drab, just received.
JAMES McKIMMON.

Raleigh, Oct. 7, 1853. 93—

FALL STYLE 1854.—GENIN'S & BEEBE'S celebrated real super Extra Bon Ton Black Moleskin Hats just at hand by Adams & Co's. Express—together with a rich assortment of Know Nothing and Wide Awake Hats to suit the times.

B. B. SMITH.

August 29, 1854. 78—

USEFUL STATISTICS.

[CAREFULLY COMPILED FOR THE STANDARD.]

Government of the United States.

	Salary.
FRANKLIN PIERCE, President, ...	$25,000
William L. Marcy, of New-York, Secretary of State,	8,000
James Guthrie, of Kentucky, Secretary of Treasury,	8,000
Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, Secretary of War,	8,000
James C. Dobbin, of North-Carolina, Sec'y of Navy,	8,000
R. A. McClelland, of Michigan, Secretary of Interior,	8,000
James Campbell, of Pennsylvania, Postmaster-Gen.,	8,000
Caleb Cushing, of Massachusetts, Attorney-General,	8,000

UNITED STATES SENATE.

The following is believed to be a correct list of the United States Senate, after the 4th of March, 1853:

(Democrats in Roman—Whigs in Italic—those marked *F. S.* are Free-Soilers or Abolitionists.)

	Term expires.		Term expires.
ALABAMA.		MISSISSIPPI.	
Benj. Fitzpatrick,*	1855	Stephen Adams, ...	1857
Jere. Clemens, ...	1859	(Vacancy,)	1859
ARKANSAS.		MICHIGAN.	
Solon Borland, ...	1855	Lewis Cass, ...	1855
William K. Sebastian, ..	1859	Chas. E. Stuart, ...	1857
CONNECTICUT.		MISSOURI.	
Truman Smith, ...	1855	David R. Atchison, ...	1855
Isaac Toucey, ...	1857	*Henry S. Geyer,*	1857
CALIFORNIA.		NEW-HAMPSHIRE.	
William M. Gwin, ...	1855	Moses Norris, jr., ...	1855
John B. Weller, ...	1857	Chas. G. Atherton, ...	1859
DELAWARE.		NEW-YORK.	
James A. Bayard, ...	1857	*Wm. H. Seward, (F. S.)*	1855
John M. Clayton, ...	1859	*Hamilton Fish,*	1857
FLORIDA.		NEW-JERSEY.	
Jackson Morton, ...	1855	John D. Thompson, ...	1857
Stephen A. Mallory, ...	1857	William Wright, ...	1859
GEORGIA.		NORTH-CAROLINA.	
William C. Dawson, ..	1855	*George E. Badger,*	1855
Robert S. Toombs, ...	1859	(Vacancy,)	1859
INDIANA.		OHIO.	
John Pettit, ...	1855	Solo'n P. Chase, (F. S.)	1855
Jesse D. Bright, ...	1857	*Benjamin F. Wade,* ...	1857
ILLINOIS.		PENNSYLVANIA.	
James Shields, ...	1855	*James Cooper,*	1855
Stephen A. Douglas, ...	1859	Richard Brodhead, jr.,	1857
IOWA.		RHODE-ISLAND.	
Augustus C. Dodge, ...	1855	Charles T. James, ...	1857
George W. Jones, ...	1859	(Vacancy,)	1859
KENTUCKY.		SOUTH-CAROLINA.	
Archibald Dixon, ...	1855	A. P. Butler, ...	1855
J. B. Thompson, ...	1859	(A Democrat,)	1859
LOUISIANA.		TENNESSEE.	
John Slidell, ...	1855	*James C. Jones,*	1859
J. P. Benjamin, ...	1859	(*A Whig,*)	1855
MAINE.		TEXAS.	
Hannibal Hamlin, ...	1857	Thomas J. Rusk, ...	1857
(Vacancy,)	1859	Sam. Houston, ...	1859
MASSACHUSETTS.		VERMONT.	
Charles Sumner, F. S.,	1857	*S. S. Phelps,*	1855
Edward Everett, ...	1859	*Solomon Foote, (F. S.),*	1857
MARYLAND.		VIRGINIA.	
James A. Pearce, ...	1855	James M. Mason, ...	1857
Thomas G. Pratt, ...	1857	Robert M. T. Hunter, ..	1859
WISCONSIN.			
Isaac T. Walker, ...	1855	Henry Dodge, ...	1857

(* By appointment of Governor.)

American Almanac.

GOVERNORS OF THE SEVERAL STATES AND TERRITORIES,

With their Salaries and Terms of Office; the Number of Senators and Representatives in the State Legislatures, with their respective Terms. Those in Italic are Whigs.

States.	Governors.	Salaries.	Gov.'s Term.	Senators.	Term years.	Representatives.	Term years.
Maine,	John Hubbard,	$1,500	1	31	1	151	1
N. Hampshire,	Noah Martin,	1,000	1	12	1	286	1
Vermont,	J. S. Robinson,	750	1	30	1	230	1
Massachusetts,	G. S. Boutwell,	2,500	1	40	1	356	1
Rhode Island,	Philip Allen,	400	1	31	1	72	1
Connecticut,	T. H. Seymour,	1,100	1	21	1	215	1
New York,	Horatio Seymour,	4,000	2	32	2	128	1
New Jersey,	George F. Fort,	1,800*	3	20	3	60	1
Pennsylvania,	William Bigler,	3,000	3	33	3	100	1
Delaware,	Wm. H. Ross,	1,333⅓	4	9	4	21	1
Maryland,	Enoch L. Lowe,	3,600*	4	22	4	74	2
Virginia,	Joseph Johnson,	5,000	3	50	4	[illegible]	2
N. Carolina,	David S. Reid,	2,000†	2	50	2	120	2
S. Carolina,	John H. Means,	3,500	2	45	4	124	2
Georgia,	Howell Cobb,	3,000	2	47	1	130	2
Florida,	J. C. Broome,	1,500	4	19	4	40	1
Alabama,	H. W. Collier,	2,500	2	33	4	100	2
Mississippi,	Henry S. Foote,	3,000	2	32	4	92	2
Louisiana,	Joseph Walker,	6,000	4	32	4	97	2
Texas,	P. H. Bell,	2,000	2	21	4	66	2
Arkansas,	E. N. Conway,	1,800	4	25	4	75	2
Tennessee,	Andrew Johnson,	2,000	2	25	2	75	2
Kentucky,	L. W. Powell,	2,500	4	38	4	100	2
Ohio,	Reuben Wood,	1,800	2	35	2	100	2
Michigan,	R. McClelland,	1,500	2	32	2	66	2
Indiana,	Jos. A. Wright,	1,300	3	50	4	100	1
Illinois,	A. C. French,	1,500	4	25	4	75	2
Missouri,	Austin A. King,	2,000†	4	18	4	49	2
Iowa,	S. Hempstead,	1,000	4	30	4	59	2
Wisconsin,	*L. J. Farwell,*	1,250	2	18	2	54	2
California,	John Bigler,	10,000	2	16	2	36	1
Oregon Ter.,	Joseph Lane,	3,000‡	4	9	2	18	1
Minesota Ter.,	*A. Ramsey,*	2,500§	4	9	2	18	1
N. Mexico "	J. S. Calhoun,	2,500§	4	13	2	26	1
Utah Ter.,	Brigham Young,	2,500§	4	13	2	26	1

In all the States, except South Carolina, the Governor is voted for by the people; and if no one has a majority of all the votes, in the States in which such a majority is required, the Legislature elects to the office of Governor one of the candidates voted for by the people.

* And fees. † With the use of a furnished house.
‡ Including $1,500 as Superintendent of Indian Affairs.
§ Including $1,000 as Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

PUBLIC LANDS.

The public lands belonging to the General Government are situated,—1st. Within the limits of the United States, as defined by the treaty of 1783, and are embraced by the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and that part of Minesota east of the Mississippi River, all of which have been formed out of the Northwestern Territory, as conveyed with certain reservations to the United States by New York in 1781, by Virginia in 1784, by Massachusetts in 1785, and by Connecticut in 1786; also the lands within the boundaries of the States of Mississippi and Alabama north of 31 deg. north latitude, as conveyed to the United States by Georgia in 1802. 2d. Within the Territories of Orleans and Louisiana, as acquired from France by the treaty of 1803, including the portion of the States of Alabama and Mississippi south of 31 deg.; the whole of Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, and that portion of Minesota west of the Mississippi River; the Indian Territory; the district called Nebraska; the Territory of Oregon, and the region lying between Oregon and Minesota, north of 42 deg. and south of 49 deg. north latitude. 3d. Within the State of Florida, as obtained from Spain by the treaty of 1819. 4th. In New Mexico and California, as acquired from Mexico by the treaty of 1848.

Within the limits recognized by these treaties and cessions, the public lands covered an estimated area of 1,584,000,000 acres. Exclusive of the lands in Oregon, California, New Mexico, Utah, the Indian and Nebraska Territories, the entire area of the public domain is stated, after a careful examination, to have been 424,103,750 acres. About one-fourth of this, up to November 30th, 1850, had been sold, and $135,339,092 received therefor. The aggregate outlay o every kind upon these lands to the same date, including cost of purchase, of surveying, and of selling, was $74,957,879, leaving as net profit to the government $60,381,213, or an annual average of nearly a million of dollars for the last 50 years. If there should be added to this, at the rate of $1.25 per acre, the value of the land granted for bounties, schools, internal improvements, &c., it would amount to nearly double the above sum. The average cost per acre to the government of acquiring title, &c., to the lands is 14.41 cents; o survey, 2.07 cents; of selling and managing, 5.32 cents; in all 21.80 cents; while it receives $1.25 per acre, or a net profit on each acre sold of $1.032.

The whole number of warrants for Mexican bounty land claims issued to November 1, 1851, is 80,781, of which 86,618 have been located, and 66,200 have been patented. The whole number of warrants issued under the general bounty-land aw of September 28, 1850, up to November 1, 1851, is 54,201. Of these, 3,708 have been located and returned, and 1,950 patented.

The following table shows the sales of public lands and the proceeds thereof from the year 1833 to 1850, inclusive. Full details of the present condition of the public lands, and of the various grants and donations thereof for purposes of education and of internal improvement, are given in the American Almanac for 1850, pp. 180 et seq.

Quantity of Public Land sold, and the Amount paid for it, in each Year, from 1833 to 1850, inclusive.

Year 1833	3,856,227,56	acres	4,972,284,84	dollars.
" 1834	4,658,218,71	"	6,099,981.04	"
" 1835	12,564,476,85	"	15,999,804,11	"
" 1836	20,074,870,92	"	25,167,833,06	"
" 1837	5,601,103,12	"	7,007,523,04	"
" 1838	3,414,907,42	"	4,305,564,64	"
" 1839	4,976,382,87	"	6,464,556,79	"
" 1840	2,236,889,74	"	2,789,637,53	"
" 1841	1,164,796,11	"	1,463,364,06	"
" 1842	1,129,217,58	"	1,417,972,06	"
" 1843	1,605,264,06	"	2,016,044,30	"
" 1844	1,754,763,13	"	2,207,678,04	"
" 1845	1,843,527,05	"	2,470,303,17	"
" 1846	2,263,730,81	"	2,904,637,27	"
" 1847	2,521,305,59	"	3,296,404,08	"
" 1848	1,887,553,04	"	2,621,615,26	"
" 1849	1,329,902,77	"	1,756,890,42	"
" 1850	1,846,847,49	"	2,370,947,45	"
Total,	74,729,986,82		95,433,040,16	

Government of North-Carolina.

	Salary.
DAVID S. REID, of Rockingham, Governor, ... per annum, and the use of a furnished house.—Term expires Jan. 1, 1855.	$3,000
Samuel F. Adams, Jr., of Rockingham, Secretary to the Governor, ... (exclusive of fees,)	800
William Hill, of Wake county, Secretary of State, ... (exclusive of fees,)	800
Daniel W. Courts, of Rockingham, Treasurer, ...	1,500
William J. Clarke, of Wake, Comptroller, ...	1,000
Stephen Birdsall, of Wake, Chief Clerk to Treasurer	500

The Council of State is composed of the following gentlemen:—Kimbrough Jones, of Wake county; William K. Lane, of Wayne county; Whitmell Stallings, of Gates county; Archibald Henderson, of Rowan county; Wilson S. Hill, and R. S. French, of Robeson county.

The Board of Literature of North-Carolina is composed as follows:—His Excellency, David S. Reid, President *ex officio*; Matthew Shaw, of Beaufort, and Alfred Jones and William W. Holden, of Wake county.

The Internal-Improvement Board is composed as follows:—His Excellency, David S. Reid, President *ex-officio*; Calvin Graves, of Caswell, and Thomas Bragg, of Northampton county.

Governor's Aids, with the rank of Colonel:—J. A. McLean, of Guilford; Thomas Ruffin, jr., of Rockingham, and Robert Strange, jr., of New-Hanover.

The General Assembly commences its sessions, in Raleigh, on the Third Monday of November, in every alternate year. The next election for members of the Senate, House of Commons, and Governor, will be held on the First Thursday in August, 1854.

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

The following are the Counties composing the Fifty Senatorial Districts of North-Carolina:—

Districts.		*Districts.*	
1st.	—Pasquotank and Perquimons,	31st.	—Alamance and Randolph,
2d.	—Camden & Currituck,	32nd.	—Chatham,
3d.	—Gates and Chowan,	33rd.	—Moore and Montgomery,
4th.	—Tyrrell and Hyde,	34th.	—Richmond and Robeson,
5th.	—Northampton,	35th.	—Anson and Union,
6th.	—Hertford,	36th.	—Guilford,
7th.	—Bertie,	37th.	—Caswell,
8th.	—Martin & Washington	38th.	—Rockingham,
9th.	—Halifax,	39th.	—Mecklenburg,
10th.	—Edgecombe,	40th.	—Stanly and Cabarrus,
11th.	—Pitt,	41st.	—Rowan and Davie,
12th.	—Beaufort,	42nd.	—Davidson,
13th.	—Craven,	43rd.	—Stokes and Forsyth,
14th.	—Carteret and Jones,	44th.	—Ashe, Surry, Watauga and Yadkin,
15th.	—Greene and Lenoir,	45th.	—Wilkes, Iredell and Alexander,
16th.	—New-Hanover,	46th.	—Burke, McDowell and Caldwell,
17th.	—Duplin,	47th.	—Lincoln, Gaston and Catawba,
18th.	—Onslow,	48th.	—Rutherford & Cleaveland,
19th.	—Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus,	49th.	—Buncombe, Henderson, Yancey and Madison,
20th.	—Cumberland,	50th.	—Haywood, Macon, Cherokee and Jackson.
21st.	—Sampson,		
22nd.	—Wayne,		
23rd.	—Johnston,		
24th.	—Wake,		
25th.	—Nash,		
26th.	—Franklin,		
27th.	—Warren,		
28th.	—Granville,		
29th.	—Person,		
30th.	—Orange,		

APPORTIONMENT OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The following is the manner in which the Members of the House of Common (120,) are apportioned among the respective Counties:—

The Counties of Cumberland, Granville, Guilford, Chatham and Wake, } 3 each.

The Counties of Davidson, Edgecombe, Halifax, Iredell, New-Hanover, Orange, Randolph, Alamance, Anson, Beaufort, Bertie, Caswell, Cleaveland, Craven, Duplin, Forsythe, Johnston, Mecklenburg, Northampton, Pitt, Robeson, Rockingham, Rowan, Rutherford, Sampson, Warren, Wayne and Wilkes, } 2 each.

The Counties of Buncombe, Madison, Surry, Yadkin, Ashe, Bladen, Burke, Cabarrus, Catawba, Cherokee, Davie, Gaston, Gates, Henderson, Hertford, Hyde, Lincoln, Martin, Moore, Nash, Onslow, Pasquotank, Person, Richmond, Stanly, Stokes, Union, Yancy, Alexander, Brunswick, Caldwell, Camden, Carteret, Columbus, Currituck, Greene, Jones, Lenoir, McDowell, Montgomery, Perquimons, Tyrrell, Washington, Watauga, Macon, Haywood, Jackson, Chowan and Franklin, } 1 each.

Quentin Busbee. Kemp P. Battle.

BUSBEE & BATTLE,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.

WILL attend promptly to any business intrusted to their care in the central Counties of the State, and in the State and Federal Courts.

Quentin Busbee, *Commissioner of Deeds, &c. for the States of*

New York, Virginia, Alabama, Texas, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Mississippi, Arkansas, Maryland, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee.

Raleigh, July 19, 1854. 71—

WILLIAM H. JONES,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend the Courts of Chatham, Johnston and Wake

February 23, 1853. 29—tf.

JAMES J. IREDELL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend to all business entrusted to him, in the Courts of this and the adjoining Counties.

Office—the one occupied by the late Hon. James Iredell.

Raleigh, June 15th, 1853. 62—tf.

WINSTON & CLARKE,
Counsellors and Attorneys at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.

P. H. WINSTON. WM. J. CLARKE.

March 29, 1853. 14—

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Wm. H. Haywood, Jr.

Raleigh, January 5, 1854. 16—w&sw6m.

HENRY T. CLAWSON, COACH AND CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER. Also, Manufacturer to Bent Felloes, Shafts, Hubs, Spokes, Poles, Spring Bars, &c., warranted the best quality of Timber.

All manner of Coach work executed in the best style of the art.

Repairing done in the neatest manner and on the shortest notice.

Franklinton, Franklin County, N. C. 79—

WARRENTON FEMALE INSTITUTE. The 14th year. (27th session) of this Institution will commence on the 2d of July next. A large addition has been made to the building this year. For terms, &c., apply to

GRAVES & WILCOX.

June 8, 1854. 59—tf.

J. SCHLOSS & BRO.
DEALERS IN
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Clothing, &c,
RALEIGH, N. C.

☞ Call at Lougee's New Brick Building, next door to Col. Hutchings' Sadlery Establishment.

Terms—Cash, or credit, if settled every six months.

J. SCHLOSS & BRO.

Raleigh, June 28, 1854.

ROCKBRIDGE ALUM WATER.—HAVING the Agency for the sale of this valuable Medicinal Water, we are now prepared to furnish it by the barrel, half barrel or gallon. Pamphlets containing the Analysis and certificates of cures, may be had on application to the subscribers. WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

June 21, 1854. 63—

JUST RECEIVED, A SUPPLY OF FRESH VACCINE VIRUS, which can be relied upon. For sale by

HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

Raleigh, June 9 1854. 469—3

MAKE BARE.—Take off the old Moleskin, and put on one of "Beebee's" Spring Style. Just to hand, call at once, they are going rapidly at the old stand, No. 29, cheap place. EVANS & COOKE.

Raleigh, February 30, 1854. 22—

BRASS ANDIRONS. WIRE FENDERS, BRASS Rim. Brass Head Shovels and Tongs.
Fire Carriers and Coal Hod,
Coffee Toasters and Tea Kettles. For sale by
J. BROWN.

WE HAVE JUST OPENED MORE NEW GOODS, which were made to order at our Manufacturing Establishment in New York. The richest invoice yet opened. Call and examine. E. L. HARDING.

FINE TABLE CUTLERY.—IVORY BALANCE Handled Knives and Forks, 51 pr. in sett.
Ivory Handled Game and Beef Carvers and Forks.
" " Butter Knives and Steels. For sale by
J. BROWN.

SHINGLES.—300,000 DRESSED BUILDING SHINGLES. For sale by NIEMEYER & WHITE.

Portsmouth, Va., Nov. 15, 1853. 1—

GENTLEMEN'S DRESS ARTICLES.—HARDING has now a large assortment, probably the best in the City. E. L. HARDING

FLUTES, FLAGEOLETS AND FIFE'S FOR sale lower than any other House in the State. Call at the N. C. BOOK-STORE

Raleigh, Nov. 14, 1853. 104—

BAGGING, ROPE AND TWINE.—HEAVY Gunny Bagging, 46 inches wide,
Best Dundee Hemp Bagging, 44 do. do.
All in store and for sale by JAS. McKIMMON.

Raleigh, Nov. 14, 1853. 104—

NEW RIVER MULLETS.—90 BARRELS NEW River Mullets, in fine order, just received.
For sale by NIEMEYER & WHITE,
Portsmouth, Va.

Nov. 15, 1853. 1—

JUST RECEIVED, SALLAD FOR THE SOLITARY. W. L. POMEROY.

Dec. 26, 1853. 12—

HADDOCK FISH.—120 BARRELS HADDOCK Fish, in fine order. For sale at a low price.
NIEMEYER & WHITE,
Portsmouth, Va.

Nov. 15, 1853. 1—

RED ASH COAL.—200 TONS BEST RED ASH Philadelphia Coal, in Yard. For sale by
NIEMEYER & WHITE,
Portsmouth, Va.

Nov. 15, 1853. 1—